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THE CLEVERNESS OF THE CHINESE

Nov. 17.

A FEW days ago Dr. MacGillivray sent us a charming letter describing how he had found a group of tram labourers gathered, in their luncheon hour, about a man who was reading to them a novel of the Ming period; also of a street watchman engrossed in a tale of a Buddhist priest and his many adventures. And commenting on this evidence of the delight of common Chinese workmen, not in modern saws and Bolshevik instances, but in "the wonderful story of their own wonderful country," Dr. MacGillivray wished that the word "coolie" were not so deeply embedded in the Shanghai vocabulary, bearing as it does the taint of race contempt. Many of us must often have wished that too. But so long as upper class Chinese continue to think, if not to speak, of their humbler fellow-nationals as "the stupid people," the foreigner is not wholly to blame.

Surely no phrase could be less appropriate to the Chinese, whether of high or low degree. Among all the characteristics with which we try to label them, only to find that every quality ascribed is no more true of them than is its exact opposite, there can at least be no disputing their marvellous cleverness. We may pass over exceptional cases like that of a Chinese professor of English literature in Edinburgh; for such as these might be paralleled in any nation, the late Mr. Cornaby, for example, who could have taught the Chinese classics to a Hanlin. It is the little ordinary every-day folk whose intelligence is so startling. Every foreign newspaper in China produced by

linotype is a daily monument to it. Rarely does the operator understand more than a word or two of what he is setting up. A couple of years ago he was probably a raw hand, with as little education in his own as in any other language. Yet there are Chinese operators who can set up copy almost as quickly and accurately as Westerners; and they are but one class of the many different skilled artisans required for the making of a newspaper, while from every industry similar instances could be quoted of the Chinese workman's teachableness, compared with which his limitations are hardly to be mentioned. Or take the ordinary Chinese servant. Consider his deft management of master's peculiar and exotic garments and, in contrast with the simplicity of his own rice bowl and chopsticks, the numerous and confusing implements and drinking vessels which master must have at meal-time. As for Chinese cooks, their ability is famous, nor does it seem to matter much to them whether the cooking is done in one of Mr. Bland's Capuan villas of Bubbling Well or on a charpoy at the tail of a houseboat. We can all abuse the cook and boy and throw up our hands over their manifold shortcoming and perennial deterioration. But the plain fact is that they spoil us and that, if ever we "retire" to the ministrations of rustic and anything but neat-handed Phyllis, or the execrable cookery of suburban Blowzelinda, we shall miss them sorely.

The reverse side of Chinese cleverness is obvious in the state of China to-day. Perceiving that their country has somehow fallen behind in the international race for supremacy and convinced that they can beat the foreigner at his own game, they find the secret of his success in his political institutions and believe that if they can transplant these to their own soil, they will be able to make as much noise in the world as he does. The fallacy of this rea-

soning lies in the different meaning of progress in East and West. Why should the East wish to take anything from the West, except, perhaps, some medical and hygienic knowledge? The West has added to its creature comforts, but at the expense of much nervous strain and an infinite amount of grumbling and physical affliction when those comforts are unobtainable. In "The New Republic" Mr. Saunders "apprehends that the generation which travels at sixty miles an hour is at least ten times as advanced as that which travels only six," and is rightly convicted of error by his opponent in the discussion. The indifference of Chinese to personal inconvenience, which enables them to thrive equally at the North Pole and the Equator, is what all Westerners must often have envied; and when we get behind the shrieking of politicians and the misdeeds of officials and other bandits, it is a nice question whether China has indeed dropped so much behind the rest of the world. It all depends on whether we give first place to bodily well-being or mental poise. And when Young China can spare a moment from its civil wars to think what the country really needs, it might reflect on the parable contained in Dr. MacGillivray's story of the labourers, laying foreign tram lines for a living, but, for their relaxation, turning to the Ming fairy-tales.

SPORTS AND RACES

Nov. 19.

How far do national games express the national character? Is it possible by the introduction of new games to change or mould the character of a nation? Such questions are apt to arise in the mind on seeing the immense throngs of Chinese which surround the race-course when important race meetings are held. As to the first question the agreement is pretty general, though the sub-

ject is often considered from different points of view. The Duke of Wellington's maxim about the playing-fields of Eton is a commonplace. On the other hand, in a sermon which appeared in a Shanghai newspaper two or three months ago, the preacher expressed the opinion that the British national character had deteriorated since the war, and ascribed this to the greater addiction of the people generally to sport. It may be so. *Facilis descensus Averni.* But we need to distinguish between the temporary surface indications of character and the deeper elements. Besides, moralists are always rather inclined to look too much on the dark side of things. In fairness to them, however, it should be pointed out that their antagonism is not so much to any game in itself—unless it entails cruelty to animals or human beings—as to certain adventitious customs and practices with which it is associated. As further evidence that the character of a nation is expressed in its popular games, is it not characteristic of the Americans to prefer baseball to cricket, of the Spaniards to take pleasure in bull-fighting, of the Chinese to delight in the amusements of cricket-fighting and the singing of birds, of the Japanese in wrestling, and of the Irish to find their recreation in Donnybrook fairs? Further, in spite of all temptations to play the games of other nations, people usually hold fast by their own national games. To the Americans, life is much too short for cricket; and to the Englishman, baseball is an unnatural, pernicious development of "rounders."

But human nature, even though sports differ, is everywhere fundamentally the same. Thus old amusements not very elevating, as bull-baiting and cock-fighting, can be suppressed; new and manlier games can be introduced and good old games can be developed. It was not until the eighteenth century that cricket became popular in England and no one can deny that since then the progress of the country has been almost marvellous. Alone among the Orientals, Japan has adopted Western games and it is certainly the strongest nation in this part of the world. The Chinese somehow are different; but school-boys and college students are taking kindly to

football, lawn tennis and basketball; for cricket they have not much enthusiasm. What they greatly need is to be taught team-work. Games in which this is necessary are far more interesting to witness than solitary exhibitions of strength, as throwing the hammer; or of skill, as fly-fishing. Such games are also more beneficial to the players and prepare them better for the serious part of life. One great trouble with the Chinese is that nearly everyone schemes and works solely for himself. This is true in politics. It is also true in business. By himself, or with relatives only, the Chinese merchant succeeds after his fashion; let him combine with other Chinese and, no matter how promising the business venture may be, in nine cases out of ten it fails eventually, as if smitten with a blight, because the partners cannot pull unselfishly together. The general adoption of athletic games requiring team-work would do much for the regeneration of China.

But the great good of games depends on the spirit in which they are played. The player must love the game for its own sake. If it is played to add a cubit to the stature, or to reduce the weight, or for nothing else than to gain *kudos* for club, school, college or nation, or for other ulterior motives, the game and the players are not at their best. Sport is defined as "amusement, enjoyment, diversion, fun." When it is taken too seriously it is hard to distinguish it from business. Of course there should be earnest effort to win the game, but when all have done their best the result should be taken with gay insouciance. The members of a beaten team should not weep, as sometimes happens in one great country. If they do, they are worse than "Old Bill," who is said to have tried to bite the ear of a winning opponent. But exhibitions of chagrin that are laughable and "cute" in a horse are pitiable in human beings. It is this unsportsmanlike dourness which does much to mar the international Olympian games, as it leads to unfriendly disputes which separate instead of bringing the nations together. In China it should be particularly guarded against, as Chinese boys, to begin with, think they "lose face" by being beaten, and it is some time before they

can be convinced that defeat is not necessarily disgrace. They should be taught that the ideal "Sport" is the boy or man who loves the game disinterestedly, plays with chivalrous fairness, thinks more of the success of his comrades than of his own glory, is not unduly elated by success nor unduly depressed by failure, accepts the decisions of umpires without "grouching," and has genuine pleasure in appreciating and praising the exploits of those who are better athletes than himself.

A RED CROSS APPEAL

Nov. 20.

THE membership enrollment of the American Red Cross which begins this morning and will last three days, calls attention to the activities in China of this very interesting organization, the head of which is the President of the United States. Unlike most philanthropic organizations, the American Red Cross is not concerned in foreign countries with helping its own nationals. Its activities in China are limited to service for the Chinese. Its activities in Europe in feeding children and organizing relief work were to assist the people of the countries in which its agents were active. In China, the work of the American Red Cross is managed by a China Central Committee with headquarters in Shanghai. Under the direction of this committee sums amounting into millions of dollars have been spent in constructive relief work. The Huai River Conservancy is one of the tasks for which the Red Cross has spent a considerable sum of money. In the last great famine good roads were built under Red Cross management in north China. Although Russian relief does not come strictly within the territorial jurisdiction of the China Central Committee, such work was undertaken and a special agent of the Central Committee, Mr. Morgan Palmer, of the Salt Gabelle, was sent into Manchuria to organize assistance for the thousands of homeless Russians there. Similarly, a great service was rendered in Shanghai in the starting of a soup kitchen and in finding employment.

Before authorization from Washington could be obtained, the China Central Committee organized, equipped and sent to

Japan a relief unit of physicians and nurses which took charge of the Emergency Hospital in Kobe and did a great service during the trying days of the first fortnight of September when it was not yet definitely known what relief measures would be provided by the Government agencies. This unit was the first to reach Japan. Subsequently, it was supplemented by a larger staff of Red Cross workers from the United States and the Philippines. Altogether G.\$20,000,000 was spent through the American Red Cross in relief work in Japan. These funds are provided out of the treasury of the American Red Cross in Washington. But the China Central Committee has to have a fund for the management of its office, which has a paid secretary and has to meet many emergencies. The enrollment of members helps to provide the expenses for this purpose. The value of a permanent office in Shanghai can perhaps be indicated in no better way than by pointing to the activities of the American Red Cross during the Lincheng incident. It organized and sent to the scene a unit which delivered to the captives food, clothes and comforts and which provided the Lincheng "Post Office" by means of which letters to and from the captives were received and forwarded. The office also serves as the headquarters of the relief for indigent Americans who may find themselves in this port.

Booths have been set up in various places in Shanghai at which those who are interested in this work may enrol their names and pay their dues—a modest enough sum. It is anticipated that the campaign will be a success and that not only Americans but others who desire to show their appreciation of the activities of the American Red Cross and the China Central Committee will utilize this opportunity. Shanghai has many charities and the appeals are becoming constantly more numerous and for larger sums. But here is an organization which goes its way quietly, does good work and only once a year comes forward with a request for a ridiculously small sum. Shanghai will, we are sure, not be backward in giving this Committee its fullest support, and in enrolling a larger membership this year in the American Red Cross than it has ever before done.

GENERAL SMUTS'S SOLUTION

Nov. 21.

If any readers are appalled by the length of General Smuts's speech on the European situation which we reproduce to-day, we can assure them that their patience will not be over-taxed in reading this noble address. It constitutes such an appeal to the world at large as we have never seen before; while its sanity and sympathy alike are irresistible. Certain sentences burn themselves into the memory. Of the Imperial Conference, after justly claiming for the British Empire the qualification of "the greatest political structure of all time," General Smuts says truly that "we are not thinking of ourselves alone. The weight of the great world lies heavy on us." Not only does "the position which this Empire occupies in the world entitle it to an authoritative voice in the affairs of Europe," it imposes a clear duty on the Empire in these crucial time.

"Four or five years ago we were singing our songs of victory; to-day we are all marching to certain and inevitable defeat—victor and vanquished alike. The international chaos is growing. The economic and industrial structure of Europe is cracking in all directions."

And General Smuts goes on to say that "it is the lack of moral justice which is Europe's undoing." But, as he recalls the wise and liberal treatment extended to his own people in South Africa by Great Britain after the Boer War, he feels that "what wisdom and moderation could achieve in Africa they can also achieve in Europe."

Unfortunately wisdom and moderation would appear to be the last qualities of which the chief actor in the European struggle to-day has any need. The situation as General Smuts describes it bears the stamp of truth in every line. He shows that, much as the French repudiate any idea of revising the Treaty of Versailles, they are actually revising it to suit their own ends. The working of the Ruhr by the French to make good what Germany does not pay is "a direct exploitation of German territory, entirely unprovided for in the Versailles Treaty. It cannot be squared with the Reparation provisions of the Treaty." Apart from the moral and legal issue involved, this has brought the world face to face

with the menace of German disintegration. There are many disquieting signs that Germany is going to pieces, a *dénouement* which would have disastrous results for France as well as all the rest of the world. No Frenchman, of course, believes that His own country practically supplies him with all the necessities of life, and if he could get back what Germany owes him for devastating his own country, he would contemplate her going to pieces with perfect indifference. He holds the Ruhr and sooner or later he will get his money back out of it. What happens to the rest of Germany he does not care. That is a crude description of the French position but none the less true. And in the present mood of France, intensely conscious of her wrongs during the war and the menace of the overwhelming millions of the German people, it is not surprising that General Smuts's speech moved her not at all. The Conference he proposed she cleverly pretended to accept but under such limitations as would have made it a pure farce. And this notwithstanding that General Smuts, so far from advocating cancellation of reparations, is at pains to show that any letting off of Germany from what she can and ought to pay would be followed by serious economic danger to other countries." *J'y suis j'y reste* is still France's motto and nothing but force will move her from it, which force there is no one at present to apply.

It is, we believe, this formidable deadlock in Europe and the still more formidable results likely to come of it, which have impelled Mr. Baldwin to his protection policy, not less than the prevailing and obstinate unemployment in Britain. If Europe is going to pieces, as seems far from unlikely, it is high time that Great Britain set about developing her own resources. It is certain that her people, in their present heavily taxed condition, would not and could not stand the expense of armaments sufficient to make France listen; and while America is an example of the material prosperity attendant on the policy of living entirely to herself, it is to be remembered that the resources of the British Empire, if adequately exploited, are infinitely greater than those of the United States. General Smuts's view is far broader than this. Neither by her position,

he says, nor by the moral responsibilities which are hers can Great Britain disregard what is happening in Europe. And he offers two possible lines of action. In the first place he says of the proposed new conference of the Powers that even "the absence of one or other Power should not prevent the rest from meeting and dealing with the situation to the best of their ability."

In the second place, if the conference fails, then Great Britain must take her own line, following, as regards Germany, the benevolent policy which she adopted towards France after the Napoleonic wars.

"To all whom it may concern we should make it perfectly clear, in friendly but unmistakable language that in certain eventualities this country will have regard to its own interest and take whatever steps are necessary to that end."

The recent somewhat sensational concessions to Germany advocated by the Italian Prime Minister, indicate that Britain would not be alone in taking such a line. But even if she were, we believe that a majority of the British people would endorse the principles laid down in General Smuts's great address.

BATTLES IN KUANGTUNG

Nov. 22.

A great many of us nowadays are keen students of military matters: so much of a useful heritage the war has left us, and even those who did not have the advantage of going through army schools and hearing tactics and strategy expounded by officers of experience yet have a much better appreciation of military values than ever was possible before the European War. Keeping this in mind we may without further introduction note how very interesting and even instructive have been certain of the campaigns in Kuangtung during the past two years. In doing so we may well premise a considerable degree of sympathy for anybody and everybody who has ever held the position of Chief of Staff in whatsoever army happened to be operating there. In that cockpit of southern China military issues are seldom clearly cut, and so far from it being a fight between two distinct enemy forces, it is almost always a contest between two different groups of armies, and at critical

moments one or more members of a group may choose to desert the battlefield and leave the remainder of the side in the air. In a campaign where Yunnan, Kuangsi, Hunan, Fukien and Kuangtung are engaged, as well as others possibly, troops are not animated by ardour for a cause, and as their wages are almost invariably in arrears even provincial patriotism is not proof against the appeal of moneybags. Thus, while from the academic military point of view we may deal with certain phases from the tactical or strategical sides, we have always at the back of our heads a lurking suspicion that it was not the general so much as the financier who was the victory-winner.

The two campaigns which specially appeal to us from the point of view of military importance are those of 1921 and to-day, the latter in its recent phases. The case in 1921 was that Kuangtung had been for a considerable time under the domination of its impoverished neighbour, Kuangsi. It is always to be noted that poor and rugged countries, especially if adjoining wealthy neighbours, are a great provocative to conquest and hence to wars. By the middle of 1921 the Kuangtung patriot, General Chen Chiung-ming, had driven the Kuangsi forces out of the greater part of Kuangtung and was preparing to drive home his success by a battle on the invaders' soil. Lu Yung-ting, the Kuangsi commander, was very short of ammunition, and his one hope of getting it was from Peking, by the sea route, moreover. So when the Cantonese invasion of Kuangsi, principally by way of the West River was set agoing, he contented himself with leaving a holding force in that district and made a dash for the sea. Pakhoi, in the southwest of Kuangtung, was the port he wanted, for he had been promised that once there a steamer would arrive with munitions. Lu Yung-ting's scheme was thoroughly sound, but he reckoned without the usual Peking habit of procrastination and without the influence of Cantonese in Shanghai. Had the munitions gone straight to Pakhoi Lu Yung-ting would have obtained them there, and thanks to the experience of his army, once more fully munitioned, he might well have turned the tide of war in his favour. Peking, however, pottered about

so much with this consignment of munitions and talked so much about it, that by the time the steamer reached Shanghai local Cantonese organizations had had time to pull the political strings so well that she was never allowed to leave. On learning this, Lu Yung-ting abandoned his march to the sea, notwithstanding that he had already defeated an important Cantonese force on the littoral, and turned to meet the principal invasion along the line of the West River. By this time, however, he was apprised that one of his generals had sold out to the enemy and all hope was at end. The last episode was Lu's flight. It was an inglorious end to a campaign of fascinating possibilities.

The campaign now in progress between Chen Chiung-ming and Sun Yat-sen for the possession of Canton City attracts the student because of the siege of Waichow. On eight occasions its capture has been reported by Dr. Sun's headquarters, and eight times the news has proved false. The importance of Waichow to Dr. Sun Yat-sen cannot be over-estimated. Lying on the East River about ninety miles almost due east of Canton, it has for weeks now been the nearest stronghold of General Chen Chiung-ming to the seat of government. Chen Chiung-ming's followers have been holding it against the assaults of Dr. Sun while General Chen's main body has been preparing its advance against Canton. Provided it could hold out, until General Chen's main force could come up, it would provide an admirable jumping off ground against Canton, for in their continued advance to Sheklung, fifty miles farther on the way, there would first be the East River as a line of communication and supplies, and then from Sheklung onwards the railway would be available. This has been fully realized by both sides, hence not only Dr. Sun's frantic efforts to reduce the place but likewise General Chen's to raise the siege. Last week, when the eighth report of its capture was given out, the situation became really exciting. According to an official message Dr. Sun's troops actually entered the city, but before they could consolidate their gains they were called back to Sheklung to meet a new threat by Chen Chiung-ming. First of all General Chen had failed to relieve Waichow by a march along the East River, so

presumably he had resolved to raise the siege by taking the besiegers in flank and rear. He stole up the Canton-Kowloon Railway, and so threatened the lines of communication that the only thing for Dr. Sun to do was to recall troops from the siege to meet this more immediate menace against the approaches to Canton. The last message puts General Chen Chiung-ming within twelve miles of Canton, but what has in the meantime happened to Waichow and Sheklung we have not been told. By all the rules, the siege of Waichow should be at an end, with the defenders victorious, and Sheklung should be in General Chen's hands; otherwise he should not be within twelve miles of Canton. Pure military considerations, however, do not necessarily hold good in China, and we must wait for definite information.

THE NEWEST TRAFFIC REGULATOR

Oct. 23.

ONE of Ian Hay's characters, as readers may remember, suffers occasionally from "a rush of brains to the head." A virulent attack of this malady must have broken out in the Traffic Department of the Council, judging by the new regulations "for the governance, control, direction and facilitation of traffic" which were published in yesterday's Municipal Gazette. There are sixty-two of them, not counting numerous subsections, and they cover very nearly three pages of the Gazette. After reading them one wonders whether it was by coincidence or thoughtfulness that almost the very next notification announces that, commencing on November 26, "evening classes for foreign students will be held in the Public School for Boys."

The Traffic Department's aim was evidently to draw up such a list of regulations that no police magistrate in China should ever be able to say that they did not cover whatever offence might be prosecuted under them. This ambition has been for the wealth of lawyers and confounding of litigants since the world began. We hardly think that the new regulations solve the problem. For instance, a horse is defined as "any animal used as a

conveyance or for draught purposes": would this include a pig with a string from his hind leg attaching him in the usual way to a man? Again, we find that a vehicle is "any conveyance (but not including a horse)." Why? Surely the word vehicle is derived originally from the verb "veho," to carry? That is one of the functions performed by the horse, which, moreover, in the former section quoted is actually mentioned as a potential conveyance. This discrimination against the horse soon leads to perplexities. Regulation 5 prohibits reckless driving of a "vehicle": inferentially, therefore, it looks as if we might ride on horseback as fast as we please. But directly we put the horse between the shafts we are caught by a new regulation of most disconcerting effect, which says that "no person shall drive a horse-drawn wagon at a faster pace than a common walk." Now a vehicle being any conveyance, and a wagon being unquestionably a vehicle, anything drawn by a horse (which is also by these regulations to mean any draught quadruped) becomes compelled to go at walking pace. This will interfere with the brokers' business seriously. Add to this that "a driver of a motor vehicle approaching a horse on a highway shall slow down or stop if necessary, or if requested to do so"—and congestion of traffic will become still more acute; for nobody in a horse drawn vehicle is going to allow a motorist to proceed faster than himself, with such powers as these available to make him slow down. There is one paragraph for an explanation of which the Council should really give a prize. Under the section defining vehicles we read: "that in these Regulations the term 'vehicle,' expressed or implied, shall apply to trams only in so far as their being confined to rails will allow."

Controversy is likely to run high over the meaning of this in the evening classes for foreign students mentioned above, together with such questions as, Is a chicken a pedestrian? Under what conditions is a sheep a horse? and, When is a door not a door? When it's a passenger gate on a tram car, might be the correct answer to the last.

Not to be ungrateful to the well-meant efforts of our municipal servants, it should be

admitted that these new regulations represent a determined and painstaking effort to simplify the abnormal volume and character of traffic in Shanghai; and if they succeed in preventing motorists from using blinding headlights and ear-splitting horns, and Chinese pedestrians from walking on highways "in a dangerous, reckless, negligent or otherwise improper manner," they will constitute a most welcome advance on the undoubtedly wonderful work that has already been done in regulating traffic. But we would "venture to point out in the most delicate manner in the world" as Mr. Chucks says, that the Council appears to be getting rather over-fond of regulating us all. It is but a few weeks since new regulations for rickshas were produced, towards which the public feeling is rather like that of Dean Farrar's schoolboy towards Latin verse-writing—"which he believes to be useless and knows to be impossible." And every building that goes up would appear to evoke a new set of anti-fire rules to entrap the unhappy builder into expensive additions, and alterations after he believes himself to have complied with every conceivable requirement. In short, the atmosphere proper enough in those evening classes for foreign students threatens to pervade all our daily doings. The public will no doubt welcome the opportunity afforded them of being taught, on spare evenings, to master the intricacies of traffic. But they will resent being treated as schoolboys all day long.

THE Ministry of Communications has ordered the Telegraph Department to plan the installation of radio telephone stations in Peking and Tientsin, says the "Central China Post." Two sets of radio telephones have been bought from the China Electric Company at a cost of G.\$45,000.

TO-DAV'S Little Story—(from a Chinese newspaper).

One of the Chinese officials who went up to Paotzoku to negotiate with the bandits for the release of foreign captives, complained to Sun Mei-yao that one of the bandit chiefs had stolen his watch.

"Ah, he shouldn't have done that," said Sun Mei-yao, in tones of annoyance. "I will get it back."

Sure enough, towards the end of the evening the watch was recovered.

"And what did he say?" asked the Chinese official.

"Sh-h," cautioned Sun Mei-yao glancing anxiously about him. "He doesn't know that I got it back."

NOTES & COMMENTS

Germany and the World

There are three points touching the situation in the Ruhr to-day which occur to the plain man, who is not concerned in national policies but none the less has acquired, in the managing of his own business, some shrewdness and knowledge of human nature—which, after all does not differ much, in individuals and nations. First, the fact that it is Berlin's own fault that industry has gone to pieces in the Ruhr and that the country generally is full of disaffection, should not deter other nations from coming to the rescue. When a man's house is on fire, even if he is guilty of arson, everybody joins in helping to put it out. For self-interest if for no other motive, Germany's present condition affects the whole world and may affect it still worse, if not cured. Secondly, the German people as a whole are probably in a condition now when they would respond readily and gratefully to conciliation from without. This, of course, is a question of psychology on which opinions may differ. But the power of the war party cannot be anything like what it was immediately after the war. The Boers were as intractable a people as could have been found. Yet it is history how they responded to the restoration by Great Britain of self-government. Human nature does more for kindness than kicks. Thirdly, the secret of France's position to-day is that she is afraid of Germany's revenge: She has gone so far that she cannot draw back, until she is sure that there is nothing to fear from a revived Germany as far as human vision can see. Might this difficulty not be met by an Anglo-American pact to guarantee France against unprovoked aggression by Germany? This was tried after the war but refused by America. Yet such a scheme commits her no further than she was committed in the late war. The danger then which finally induced her to come in was a Prussian domination of the world. If Germany were in a position to invade France, the same danger would reappear; and America would be confronted with the same call of self-preservation as in 1917. The mere fact of her pledging herself in the manner indicated would be enough to deter Prussian buccaneering.

Cotton in China

One very important point ought to be noted in connexion with the letter appearing last week, signed "Clogs," on the subject of cotton in China. He pointed out that attempts in the past to improve the cotton grown in the country, so far from achieving their object, had apparently resulted in degeneration, and asked whether present efforts from the work of students in agricultural colleges were likely

to meet a better fate. Even giving heed to what goes on to-day in the way of adulteration and the like, it may frankly be hoped so. Take, for instance, the case of Shensi cotton, originally produced from American seed. The principal defect with it to-day appears to be that so very little of it is real Shensi, that a considerable part of every picul brought to Shanghai consists of inferior grades mixed with the original and sold at the price which Shensi commands. That is what our spinners have to contend against, but it does not offer conclusive proof that the actual Shensi cotton has deteriorated to the extent suggested. As far as the agricultural colleges are concerned, it is too early yet to say how far they will benefit the cotton produced in China, and admittedly that work will be very difficult. But if it can be proved to farmers that they can get substantially higher prices for improved cotton, and that it is not necessary to water it to secure a handsome return for labour, there ought to be hope for a better condition of affairs in the country. On the whole we fancy it would be more correct to say that the cotton has not deteriorated so much as the morals of certain of the classes through whose hands it passes before being sold to the mills.

Bulgaria's Requisitions

We read to-day that Serbia has accepted the offer of Bulgaria to pay £300,000,000 in settlement of the requisitions made by her upon Serbian territory during the war. It is probably a good thing that we are accustomed to big sums at this period of the world's history, otherwise we should be staggered by the announcement of such a total, for it is more than a third of what the British national debt stood at prior to August, 1914. This present sum is termed "requisitions," it will be noted, and we may recall that it is roughly a three years' contribution by Serbia to the Bulgarian war funds. It was at the end of 1915 that Bulgaria invaded Serbia and it was the autumn of 1918 before Monastir fell, which proved the prelude to her ignominious exit. The Central Powers and their allies were good at requisitioning, but in a comparatively small country such as Serbia an average of a hundred millions a year by the Bulgars must have shown them to be past masters in the art. No doubt their previous wars had left them little to learn in the direction of scraping a country clean, for in the Balkan Wars armies had to live on the country they were fighting in, and even ammunition was so short that on occasions opposing forces were left with the bayonet alone as their means of offence and defence. In connexion with this present Serbian claim we ought to remember that travellers who went through

various parts of Jugo-Slavia after the armistice found the people in an appalling state of poverty, and so it is likely that the Bulgars had taken all that was worth the carrying away.

Sex Reversal

Quite recently a case of sex reversal was brought to our notice and from time to time such freaks of nature are exemplified in the newspapers, which invariably present them as unique cases. But there is nothing new under the sun and instances of this kind were observed long before our day. In this connexion a correspondent to an Australian paper notes the interesting fact that the famous author of "The Natural History of Selborne" as far back as 1833 had drawn attention to this strange phenomenon, and gives the following extract.

"Dr. Butter, of Plymouth, has satisfactorily proved that our female domestic fowls have all a tendency to assume the male plumage at an advanced period of their lives, so as to make them resemble the cock of their own species." White gives many remarkable illustrations in confirmation of his statement. Scientists to-day are seeking an explanation of the fact and no doubt will find an explanation eventually. What we should like to see verified, however, is a Chinese statement which once came to our notice to the effect that a cock had laid an egg in hue representing the colours of the Chinese Republican Flag. Now confirmation of that fact would be really interesting.

Mark Twain's Relic

The news that a manuscript by Mark Twain has come into the hands of a well-known firm of publishers with instructions that it shall not be published until 200 years after his death is extraordinarily intriguing. The report has it that what was delivered to the publishers was a sealed packet containing a story, but there was no mention whether in the meantime the publishers are at liberty to ascertain that the story is actually there. If a genuine Mark Twain relic no doubt the story will be there all right, for a man of his genius would never dream of such a hollow practical joke as foisting off blank paper on an expectant publishing house. Rather do we picture the author reclining on the slopes of Parnassus (or wherever it is that true humorists go) and awaiting with interest the verdict publishers 200 years *post mortem* as to whether the work is worth the trouble of publishing. It will not do to be too optimistic, for notwithstanding the many hours of sheer delight we have had with him, a future generation may heed him not and to the people living 200 years after his death his language may seem no more than a jumble of archaic nonsense. The fate of Dr. Johnson constitutes an awful warning to the presumptuous. His opinion of his own work was

colossal, and he merely tolerated Boswell, doubtless feeling that after all a man of his merit deserved that a biographer should give his whole time to the task. To-day Boswell lives as a writer, while Johnson has become something of a literary historical curiosity. Mark Twain, of course, differed from the great Samuel diametrically for he was essentially human and would probably have few illusions, and hence his experiment may have been dictated by nothing higher than curiosity. But what, unhappily, do we not miss to-day?

The Exchange Rate

From the money rates current on the market it will be seen that exchanges, in two important respects, have altered to a very important extent. The rate on London has advanced more than twopence, and on Monday $3/4$ to the tael was being discussed glibly, while $3/4\frac{1}{2}$ was actually done for cash. At the same time the cross rate between London and New York receded to 428 $\frac{1}{2}$, although subsequently it recovered to 430. While it is pointed out that the impending General Election, with its possibilities of a change of Government, would doubtless exercise an effect of this nature, it is emphasized that there are other important factors in the present case in the rate between Shanghai and London especially. First and foremost comes the extreme stringency of silver in Shanghai, to such an extent that at closing on Monday afternoon Chinese brokers gave currency to the report that certain of the native banks were short to a total of a million taels and were asking a loan to that extent from foreign banks. Outside of the local silver situation has to be considered the fact that at this time of year the United Kingdom has to meet heavy wheat and cotton bills, and these always exercise a potent effect on exchange, especially at a time like the present when matters are so fluid, and further there have been payments to America from the Continent. These two factors have influenced sterling materially, and when on top of this has come the appeal to the country and local silver stringency it is only natural that exchanges should move in the direction that they have done.

The Woman Jockey

Women have of recent years invaded so many parts of what was once considered man's domain that we are hardly surprised when the news of the day informs us that yet another male stronghold has fallen before the persistency of Eve. The other day our London correspondent told us that a lady jockey, Miss Betty Tanner, had entered the lists to compete with men on

the race course and later news in the Home papers reveals the fact that she upheld the prestige of her sex admirably, for, riding Mr. Frank Leach, Jun.'s Pennant she secured third place in the Newmarket Town Plate. The feat, however, was not so novel as at first appeared for a writer in the "Daily Telegraph" points out that although it is rare for a woman to ride in a race still there are several cases on record:

Mrs. Aggio, wife of a local veterinary surgeon, won a mile race on the flat at Epsom in 1905 when riding in a match against a Mr. Wyatt, of Reigate, for £100 a-side. The most noteworthy instance of a woman jockey is that of Mrs. Thornton, who as far back as 1804 rode in a race of four miles on the Knivesmire at York against her brother-in-law, Captain Flint. The race, which was for 1,000gs., with a side bet of 500gs., took place at the York August meeting. Odds were laid on Mrs. Thornton's horse, Vangarillo, who appeared to be winning easily, when his saddle slipped, and Mrs. Thornton, being compelled to ease her mount, suffered a vexatious defeat.

Thus it would appear that no new conquest has been made by Miss Tanner in this case. It would, indeed, be surprising if it were so as for years beyond recollection women have been enthusiastic followers of the hounds and therefore have had plenty of inducement to enter into this form of sport.

The Crown Prince

Herr Stresemann has just announced what everybody knew and expected, that no suggestion of the surrender of the ex-Crown Prince will even be considered by Germany. Perhaps it is necessary to put these things into words for the benefit of optimists in other countries, but it should have been evident even to the most dense of mortals that had there been any chance of a surrender the ex-Crown Prince would hardly yet have left the security of his Dutch island. In spite of its boredom he would surely have waited until a monarchist coup had matured, for then it would have been worth while to risk freedom and life itself for what must be a cherished aim. This aim, seeing that he has renounced the throne, is doubtless the crowning of his son. As it is, he remains outwardly in a state of tranquillity in Silesia, and whatever there may be going on under the surface has not yet been divulged to the public. His presence, probably, in the heart of the country has induced the German Press to strike a further note of defiance when talking of France, as witness the "Deutsche Zeitung's" suggestion that M. Poincaré's "robber hordes" would have to wade through a sea of blood should he dare to lead them further into Germany. A dislike of France must prove a strong factor towards unity in Germany, and if such unity can centre in some more or less prominent figure, it will have a better chance of

achieving something tangible. No doubt the possibility of the ex-Crown Prince making himself thoroughly useful along some such lines is the sort of thing which Herr Stresemann and others have recently been thinking.

A Surfeit of Praise

When, on receipt of the cable that Papyrus was to race against Zev in America, under modern prize fight conditions, we ventured a mild criticism, there were some who did not like it. Yet we were in good company, for the British sporting papers, without exception, said much harder things. They have not searched since then for excuses for the defeat of Papyrus, but they all hope there will not be another such contest. For one thing, a three-year-old, even though he be a Derby winner, is not in his prime and therefore has no claim to run for the title of "the fastest horse in the world." Furthermore, monster purses for winner and loser, as in boxing matches, are not desirable. Worst of all, the silly argument will not die and we are now given the following:—

It is claimed that, as a result of his victory yesterday, Zev becomes the greatest money winning horse on the turf. Mr. Sinclair yesterday cleared £5,000, thus increasing Zev's total winnings to £60,215. It is stated that this beats the records of the English cracks, Isinglass (£58,255) and Donovan (£55,443).

There we have the suggestion that Zev is the world's greatest horse. Isinglass won the "Triple Crown," he was only beaten once, when he was giving 10 lb., and he won the richest prize ever given on the English Turf (the Jockey Club Stakes of £11,302), but still his winnings were less than Zev's. Donovan won the Derby and St. Leger and the second biggest prize (the Prince of Wales Stakes of £11,000). Can Zev compare with the mighty Ormonde, who, though he won the "Triple Crown" and was never once defeated in all his 16 races, only secured £28,465? Because Jem Mace fought for a five-pound-note and won and Beckett received a banker's pension for being knocked out in a few seconds, will the famous old-time hero of the ring not bear comparison with this modern fiasco! Isinglass and Donovan would have won the money if it had been on offer, but on the English turf, even to the present day, it is performances that count, not money.

Ningpo More Far

In an illuminating article on investments in China which we reproduce to-day from the "Liverpool Courier," Mr. Raymond Radclyffe comments on the honesty of the Chinese and makes the statement that they prefer death to financial disgrace. Mr. Radclyffe tells his readers that he knows, for has he not been in

China? We may be permitted to wonder what all the piece goods merchants who had experience of the slump of 1921 have to say about this remark on a preference for death to financial disgrace. Like compradores and other genial souls who are under no illusions concerning their fellow-countrymen's failings, they will be apt to retort that the usual and now almost time-honoured alternative to financial disgrace is a journey to "Ningpo more far." True, every now and again we record suicides of unhappy men who have come to financial disaster, but they are not in these modern times especially numerous, particularly in comparison with the suicides due to other causes with which the police deal. The day when the Chinese could be described as commercial and financial paragons is over, and we have to take them as we find them, not much better and perhaps not much worse than others. At the same time the habit of going to "Ningpo more far" when unable to meet liabilities is no new one, and if Mr. Radclyffe's visit to China occurred in modern times he should have acquired some knowledge of it, and refrained from misleading the trusting people of Liverpool.

Lord Cavan's Tour

Although not definitely stated, it will be generally taken that the Earl of Cavan's tour to Singapore, thence to Australasia and Home by Canada is connected with the naval base scheme and other matters of defence in the Pacific. It must of necessity be the case, for the Chief of the General Staff is so very busy a man that during his tenure of office only the most important and far-reaching considerations can operate to take him away from the War Office. His life in peace time is one constant struggle with the civilian authorities to get what his staff declares the army requires in numbers and matériel, and it is believed to be so utterly harassing that nobody can stand the strain for more than four or five years. Doubtless all that the Earl of Cavan hopes to do is to confer with the Singapore, Australasian and Canadian authorities on the military aspects of the Pacific problem; but seeing that he is going so far from the Horse Guards it ought surely to be worth his while to visit the Farther East and sum up the situation there at first hand. Lord Kitchener and Sir Ian Hamilton are examples of great soldiers who considered it advisable to do so, and the changes occurring since the war make it important that a Chief of Staff should be able to visualize his problem in a manner only possible through first-hand knowledge of all aspects. In all likelihood the Earl of Cavan has considered doing so but may have decided that by the time he gets back to Whitehall his work will be so far in arrears that it will not be possible.

CHINESE POLITICS

WU PEI-FU'S STRONGHOLD

No Inclination to Leave Loyang for Paotingfu

Peking, Nov. 15.

Whether or not General Wu Pei-fu, the newly appointed Inspector-General of Chihli, Shantung and Shansi, should make his headquarters at Paotingfu is engaging the attention of militarists and politicians. President Tsao Kun is credited with having suggested in a telegram to General Wu that he should move his headquarters from Loyang to Paotingfu, to which General Wu is reported to have replied that, in view of the situation in Honan and Szechuan, it would not be advisable to make a change meantime, but as soon as the situation cleared the suggested transfer might be considered.—Reuter.

Peking, Nov. 19.

Gen. Wu Pei-fu assumed the office of Inspector-General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan at Loyang on November 15.

The seal of Vice-Inspector-General of these provinces was sent to Gen. Wang Chen-ping through Gen. Ma Yu-pao.—Reuter.

PEKING'S OFFERS TO LU YUNG-HSIANG

Foreign Interests in Chekiang and Kiangsu: Attempt to Cause Trouble

Peking, Nov. 14.

It is reported that Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling, has been requested by the President to visit Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang at Hangchow and talk over political affairs with a view to settling the differences between Chêkiang and the Central Government.—Reuter.

Peking, Nov. 18.

The Hsienchengtang, a new Parliamentary political party, which is being established by the opponents of Mr. Wu Ching-lien, will hold its inaugural meeting this afternoon when Mr. Lo Chih-han will submit an outline of the party's policy which he has drafted.

From a mass of conflicting rumours and reports, it appears that certain negotiations are proceeding between Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang and the Central Government. According to one quarter, the Government is ready to appoint Gen. Lu Inspector-General of Fukien and Chekiang if the latter sends a circular telegram announcing his allegiance to Peking.

Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang's son recently arrived in Peking. Gen. Wu Pei-fu is expected in a few days.—Reuter.

Peking, Nov. 18.

In connexion with the report that negotiations are in progress between the Central Government and Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang, the Tuchun of Chêkiang, a report was circulated in Peking last week that Gen. Sun Chuan-fang, the Tuli of Fukien, had communicated with Gen. Chi Shieh-yuan, the Tuchun of Kiangsu, hinting that he intended to attack Gen. Lu and asking Gen. Chi to send Kiangsu troops to the Chêkiang border to be ready for an emergency.

The explanation given by Government circles for this rumour was that it was probably intended to embarrass the Government in view of the fact that foreign interests were so strongly opposed to hostilities in Kiangsu or Chêkiang, while another quarter suggested that it was a Government ruse to impress Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang's son, who had come to Peking.

It now appears certain that efforts to bring Gen. Lu within the Northern fold are being made. This may explain Gen. Wu Pei-fu's desire to visit the capital, for it is generally accepted in Peking that President Tsao is all in favour of peaceful negotiation with rival leaders, as opposed to subjugation by force of arms.—Reuter.

A CONFERENCE AS TO REUNIFICATION

Prominent Officials to Meet at Tientsin: A Hopeful Augury

Peking, Nov. 19.

It is reported semi-officially that, seeing in the present conditions what they consider to be a favourable opportunity to work for reunification, Mr. Chao Erh-sun, former Viceroy of Manchuria, Gen. Chang Hsi-luan, former Tutuh of Manchuria, Gen. Wang Chan-yuan, former Inspector-General of Hunan and Hupeh, and Gen. Pao Kuei-ching, former Minister of War, have arranged to meet at Tientsin and hold a conference on questions of principle relating to a general understanding between the great rival factions.

In official circles the fact that these former powerful officials deem the present a suitable occasion for mediation is taken as a hopeful augury for the future.—Reuter.

Government Employees Paid in Part

Peking, Nov. 17.

At yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet it was decided to pay the soldiers and police in the Metropolitan Area 80 per cent. of one month's wages, the staffs of the Ministries 40 per cent., and the educational establishments 55 per cent. The matter of military expenses in the provinces was to be left to the President.—Reuter.

OUTPORTS

MILITARY LEVIES IN CANTON

Enforced Loans from Pawnshops and Landlords: The Exodus to Hongkong

Canton, Nov. 12.

The recent statement that Dr. Sun Yat-sen's army had captured Waichow is the eighth time that the local authorities have announced the capture of Gen. Chen Chiung-ming's stronghold, but it has in each case proved premature.

The pawnshops in Canton have suspended business to avoid subscribing to another military loan. The police have been ordered by the military authorities to collect from \$300 to \$500 from each pawnshop, offering as security for the loan from \$600 to \$1,000 worth of revenue stamps.

In order further to swell the war-chest of the Constitutionalist Army, landlords in Canton City have been requested for the third time since last April to contribute an amount equivalent to a month's rent from their tenants, the Government issuing a receipt which can be converted into money from the revenue a year hence.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen does not favour the idea of holding another Parliamentary session in Canton, as has been suggested, owing to the fact that only 200 members still remain faithful to the Constitutionalist movement, which was started by the Parliament in Canton in 1917.

The Commanders of the Yunnanese mercenary troops in Canton are still recruiting men from Hunan, Kuangsi and Yunnan.

RESIDENTS PREPARING TO LEAVE.

Nov. 13.

There was great excitement in Canton last night on the receipt of the news of the fighting near Sheklung. Many of the residents of the eastern suburbs began to move their belongings to the houses of friends in the west, and some members of the families of officials prepared for flight, if necessary, by registering with the leading hotels under assumed names. Up to four o'clock this afternoon everything was quiet, and earlier in the day reports from General Headquarters stated that the operations were going in favour of the Constitutionalists. They reported that Gen. Hung Shao-lin, one of Gen. Chen Chiung-ming's leading commanders, had been killed.

The Canton-Hongkong telegraphs are still interrupted and messages are being carried by special couriers to Hongkong, whence they are forwarded to their final destination.

A strict censorship has been established in Canton.—Reuter.

Peking, Nov. 16.

Advices from Canton report that Dr. Sun Yat-sen's troops are entrenched near the White Cloud mountain and that a battle is expected within two days. Dr. Sun is still in Canton. The city is quiet.—Reuter.

Peking, Nov. 19.

The absence of reports from Canton is taken by Chinese officials and by officials of the Legations as proof that nothing of importance has occurred lately. The only telegram received supports this conclusion, stating that the situation is virtually unchanged. General Chen Chiung-ming's advance guard is a few miles from Canton, but the whereabouts of his main body is unknown. Meanwhile, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's forces at White Cloud Mountain are busily preparing for defence.

There seems to be a possibility that General Tan Yen-kai's troops will reach Shuichow, in Kuangsi, where they will entrain for Canton. The Kuangsi troops, however, will probably oppose their march to Shuichow, which is the terminus of the portion of the railway line under the control of Dr. Sun.

Chinese militarists believe that General Chao Heng-ti's army is in close pursuit, in the hope that General Tan will be cut off by the Kuangsi forces, thus placing them between two fires.

It is admitted that if General Tan should reach Canton in time to take part in the impending struggle between Dr. Sun and General Chen, the issue might be favourable to the former.—Reuter.

The Rumoured Fall of Waichow

From Eugene Chen.

Hongkong, Nov. 19.

I have to make an addition to my previous messages regarding the capture of Waichow.

Gen. Fan Shek-shan, who actually commanded the right wing of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's forces which marched against Waichow, has now returned to Canton. His detailed report to Dr. Sun practically confirms the capture of Waichow, as first stated in my message of November 11. He had, however, to leave his victory unconsolidated in order to support Dr. Sun's centre at Sheklung.

Gen. Fan confirms the report of the death of Gen. Hung Shao-lun, one of Gen. Chen Chiung-ming's principal military leaders, who was killed when Gen. Fan engaged the enemy at Sheklung.

Chen Chiung-ming's Advance Disputed by Superior Numbers

Peking, Nov. 20.

An official telegram from Canton reports the arrival of General Tan Yen-kai at Canton on November 18 apparently accompanied by only a small staff. General Tan's main body, numbering 10,000 men, has reached Shuichow, while about 5,000 men are marching direct on Canton.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's forces are said now to be numerically superior to General Chen Chiung-ming's army, the main body of which is within 12 miles of Canton.

The trouble between Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the Yunnanese culminated in the departure of prominent Yunnanese officers to Hongkong, after which Dr. Sun Yat-sen appointed General Yang Shih-min to command the Yunnanese troops. It is reported to be doubtful whether the Yunnan soldiers will serve under Kuangtung officers. Meanwhile the Cantonese are expecting early fighting.—Reuter.

Dr. Sun's Forces Strengthened and Still Holding Out

Canton, Nov. 19.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's forces are still holding Canton, having been reinforced greatly by the return of Gen. Tan Yen-kai's forces from Hunan.

Fighting has occurred to the east within 16 miles of the city. Canton is quiet. It is reported that the Constitutionalist troops have been able to hold up Gen. Chen Chiung-ming's advances via Chaibi, Shiktan and Shekpai.—Reuter.

REBELS IN CHINA

Unsettling Report from Anhui

Peking, Nov. 22.

The Ministry of Communications has telegraphed to the military authorities of Shantung, Chihli, Anhui and Kiangsu saying that, according to reports from Pengpu, rebel propagandists have recently been active there. Two of the leaders have been arrested and their secret haunt discovered, at which documents have been discovered referring to a movement to create a "self-governing Anhui Army." The Ministry urges the military authorities to be on the alert to suppress any movement of this kind.—Reuter.

PEKING, Nov. 22.—A Chihling Mandate yesterday evening appointed Dr. C. T. Wang and Messrs. Shen Shih-chang and Liu Yen special delegates to investigate the alleged injuries to Chinese in Japan during the earthquake period.—Reuter.

It was announced last week that letters had been delivered in England via the Siberia route in 20 days, but it appears that even this has been beaten, for a correspondent has just heard of a postcard sent via Siberia, as a test, which was only 18 days 4 hours in transit, this being not far off the pre-war time. Two letters which had gone by sea were received by the same delivery, one having been in the post 30 days and the other 44 days.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SZECHUAN

Northern General Cashiered: Hoodoo on Headquarters: Salt Smuggling

Ichang, Nov. 14.

A report is in circulation here that Gen. Wu Pei-fu will receive the sum of \$300,000 per annum from the collection of taxes on opium here.

Gen. Chao Yung-hua, commanding the 16th Mixed Brigade, arrived here unexpectedly on board the Loongmow on November 3 and left again, presumably for Loyang. News has now been received that he has been cashiered and is now on the way to Peking for "punishment." It is said that he did not hit it off with some of the other Generals engaged in the Szechuan expedition, and it is likely that he is being blamed for the fall of Chungking. Major Yu has been appointed to succeed him in command of the brigade, but Gen. Lu Chin-san, of the 18th Division, has been made "Defence Commissioner of Kingchow and Ichang." It is not certain whether Gen. Lu will make his headquarters in Ichang as there is something supposed to be wrong with the "fengshui" of the present headquarters of Gen. Chao. He occupied the *yamen*, which belonged to the Cheng Tai under the old régime and it appears that one such General was dismissed in Manchu days. Now Gen. Chao has been cashiered in the days of the Republic, and so the building has to bear the blame, and Gen. Lu may seek headquarters elsewhere.

A strange haul was made a week ago by a pacific party to the Dragon Cave, a couple of miles above Pingshanpa. One of their number went into the cave and was greatly astonished to find a large quantity of loot concealed there. Rolls of cloth, umbrellas, wash basins and other things of that kind formed the stock, evidently the proceeds of robberies from junks on their way up river. Needless to say, the loot was carried off and distributed amongst the boatmen of the party.

The Tobacco tax is being strongly enforced. It appears that some dealers are still holding out against the tax, for new proclamations were issued yesterday informing all concerned that it is illegal to smoke cigars or cigarettes unless the packages bear the stamp to show that they have paid this duty of 20 per cent. Offenders are subject to severe penalties.

Proclamations were issued simultaneously by the Magistrate drawing attention to the fact that the "Stamp Tax," that is the stamp that should be affixed to all kinds of receipts and other documents, is not being properly observed, and all and sundry are

warned that they must affix these stamps to all documents.

The authorities appear to be very hard up judging by the way they are exploiting every possible means of getting money out of the people. In the meantime, the cost of food and other necessities is steadily rising, for money must be found, even though much of it is destined to be squandered in civil wars.

The police of the Salt Administration are finding their preventive duties very exacting lately, as the soldiers are also taking a hand in smuggling salt.

A few days ago the Salt Police seized 18 bags of salt and, when bringing them ashore, were attacked by soldiers who demanded at the point of the revolver that the salt should be released. The Salt Administration authorities made representations to the General and ten of the bags were sent back, with humble apologies, while some payment was made for the other eight. This, however, did not prevent another attack on the Salt Police a few nights later, with much the same results.—Reuter.

MIENCHOW CAPTURED BY NORTHERN TROOPS.

Chêngtu, Nov. 13.

The Federalist, Gen. Liu Tsen-hou, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern forces, has advanced from Tzetung and captured Mienchow from the Confederates.

The Confederates, Generals Liu I-chiu and Hsiong Keh-wu, have sent a relief force to assist their frontier commissioner, Gen. Chen Hsia-ling, who is hard pressed by advancing Tibetans.—Reuter.

Hankow, Nov. 19.

Gen. Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupch, has to-day wired to all the reinforcements in Hunan to proceed to Szechuan. Consequently, the 21st Mixed Brigade and one artillery battalion left Yochow for Szechuan this morning.—Eastern News Agency.

WU PEI-FU'S NEW DESIGN.

Peking, Nov. 19.

It is reported from Ichang that General Wu Pei-fu has bought one river steamer suitable for transportation of troops between Ichang and Wanh sien and has sent an agent to Shanghai to purchase another. It is now becoming obvious that Wanh sien will be the advanced base for another expedition against the Szechuanese.—Reuter.

The following good "fish" story has been sent us by a correspondent:—

Two fishermen of Stubbington, Hants, had an exciting encounter with a large conger eel. After they had hooked the eel and with great difficulty hauled it into the boat, it attacked them, knocking one over with its tail. Before the fisherman could recover the eel fixed its teeth in one of his boots. His companion then stunned the conger before it could do further damage. When measured it was found to be 4ft. 6in. in length, and weighed 25lb. 7oz. The conger eel sometimes attains a length of 8ft.

REACHING THE OUTSIDE WORLD

Regular Foreign Steamer Service for Haichow: Contract with Railway

From Our Own Correspondent.

Haichow, Ku., Nov. 17.

The isolation of this city from the world and even the remainder of China since ancient times may be said to have come to a definite end by the establishment of the foreign steamship line to operate regularly between here and Tsingtau with occasional trips to Shanghai. For several years there have been several small Chinese steamers and one or two Japanese boats that have made periodic or rather spasmodic efforts to operate. They always seemed to have plenty of cargo and passengers but they could never be relied on either as to when they would get in or get out. After they once got in and it was a regular performance to stick on the bar at the mouth of the river for a period of a tide or two. It goes to prove that vessels and cargo and passengers alone do not make success. There must be a character to the line and the only way that seems at present possible is under foreign operation.

The bright new vessel, the *Fortuna*, flying the Danish flag has just made her first trip in. She is of some seven or eight hundred tons, one would judge, with a foreign captain and a full foreign force of engineers. She is of the latest type of Diesel engines which the engineers were glad to explain to visitors. She can operate on a very small fuel allowance—she burns crude oil, which will in some way offset the heavy expense of the foreign staff. We understand that an effort is to be made to train a corps of Chinese engineers but owing to the complicated and very delicate machinery we will wait the results with no little interest.

The *Fortuna* comes just in time to land a very valuable contract with the Lung Hai Railway for transportation of railway materials from Tsingtau. It is a contract of mutual benefit as the Lung Hai has been hampered at this end by lack of necessary materials. The Chinese companies that have been running for some time have had the good sense to put their vessels under the agency of the *Fortuna's* manager and we ought now to see good regular service established.

The residences for the Lung Hai staff are rising just outside the north gate. The chief engineer of the line has just paid us a visit. With the railway rapidly approaching from the west and reliable sea service now assured Haichow feels that she can at last claim a place on the map.

WAR AND ANARCHY IN HUNAN

Chenchow Residents Terrorized: Shops Closed and Streets Almost Deserted

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chenchow, Hun., Nov. 1.

Shen Hung-ying, the Kuangsi military leader, arrived in Chenchow on October 26, coming from Kiangsi Province through Kueitung, Hsingning and Dongchiang into Chenchow. Wang Teh-ching, who was in control here, heard of the coming of Shen Hung-ying and went out to meet him. After a short engagement at Dongchiang, 60 li from here, Wang's forces were completely routed. After Wang's forces left the city to engage in battle with Shen's army, groups of bandits were making preparations to loot the city. But Wang was defeated so easily and Shen's forces entered the city so quickly that the looting had not started. Shen's forces surrounded the city and soon captured the bandits. The firing threw the people of the city into distress. Shen's forces are still in possession of the city, but he himself has gone on to Kueiyangchow, 70 li from here. It is rumored that he is on his way to Kuangsi, where he will make preparations for a new attack upon Sun Yat-sen. Wu Pei-fu requested him to make this bold march from Kiangsi through southern Hunan. By so doing Tan Yen-kai's campaign against Governor Chao Heng-ti is in danger of defeat, for his sources of supplies from Sun Yat-sen in Kuangtung are thereby cut off.

Lately large shipments of ammunition have been coming into the province from Kuangtung, and large consignments are waiting at the Kuangtung-Hunan border ready to be sent to Tan Yen-kai. But if the forces of Shen Hung-ying are able to maintain their present positions Tan's prospects of success are very doubtful indeed. Tan realizes his predicament and from reliable sources come the reports that his forces are turning southward in an effort to reopen their line of communication with Kuangtung. Two sections of his army are marching toward this city from different angles. They have been seen 50 li from here and their arrival is expected almost any hour.

The forces of Shen Hung-ying stationed here evidently are preparing for a hard fight. Very few of them are in the city, but they are entrenched on the hills and knolls surrounding the city. I can see some of them from where I am sitting. The people of the city do not know that opposing armies are marching on us and that there is the possibility of severe fighting. But there is the deepest suspicion, unrest and fear. The shops are closed and the streets are almost deserted. Coal,

rice and vegetables can hardly be bought at any price. The soldiers are asking the city to supply them with 5,000 catties of rice daily and the sum of \$20,000, or they will not be responsible for its safety.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Old men and little boys but 11 years of age have been conscripted to carry the loads of constantly shifting troops. The soldiers have found conscripting carriers very profitable. Nearly 700 men and boys were conscripted in a day to carry loads, but all those who could themselves or get others advance from 20 cents to \$1 were allowed to go free only to be caught again by another soldier.

The latest report is that Sun Yat-sen has sent an army from Kuangtung and that these troops are less than 40 li from the city. If this is true, and the report is from a reliable source, it would seem that the forces of Shen Hung-ying will not be able to hold this city much longer. If they are driven out it will only mean that the incoming troops will make additional unreasonable demands. The Mayor has fled. Shen Hung-ying refused to appoint anyone to take his place, so the local Assembly has appointed a local citizen to act as mayor for the time being.

BANDIT OUTRAGES.

I returned last night from a 16 days' trip to some of the surrounding towns and cities. I had planned to stay 10 days longer, but owing to the presence of bandits in some of the districts it was practically impossible to visit some of the cities. Almost daily there is a report of some outrage committed by these armed bandits. The rule is to enter a village and demand money. If the money is not produced immediately the inhabitants are killed. If the inhabitants have received warning and have run away their village is burned to the ground. The soldiers in the district are doing absolutely nothing to try to stop these outrages. They live inside the city walls and their officers very frequently are former bandit chiefs. Very likely they are still in close touch with the bandits and share their rich loot. When the present political issue has been decided the defeated troops will doubtless become a new harvest of bandits in this unfortunate province.

OPIMUM IN FUKIEN

Peking, Nov. 17.

The International Anti-Opium Association, Peking, sends out the following telegram received by Bishop Hind Church Missionary Society, Fukien:—

"Fukien opium situation everywhere urgent. Military and naval authorities enforce cultivation. People opposed but powerless. Urge strong immediate action."—Reuter.

CONFLICT OF ARMIES IN HUNAN

Road Between Chenchow and Kuangtung Re-opened

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chenchow, Hun., Nov. 6.

Gen. Shen Hung-ying's troops who arrived in this city from Kiangsi about 10 days ago, were forced to leave here quite a while before daylight yesterday morning through the coming of Gen. Lu Tiping's troops from the north. The latter arrived here shortly after daylight yesterday morning. Gen. Shen's troops have gone toward the southwest through Kueiyangchow in the general direction of Kuangsi, their native province. Gen. Lu's army is following in an effort to drive Shen Hung-ying's army out of Hunan. By the coming of Gen. Lu's forces and the departure of Gen. Shen and his men, the road between here and Kuangtung is re-opened, enabling Gen. Tan Yen-kai to draw men and munitions from Kuangtung for his campaign against Governor Chao Heng-ti of Hunan.

HISTORICAL RELICS IN HONAN

Treasure Trove to be Handed Over to Government's Public Museums

Peking, Nov. 19.

The Ministry of the Interior has telegraphed to the Civil Governor of Honan to the effect that the Ministry some time ago was informed of the discovery of upwards of 60 historical relics and more than 600 pieces of old bronze, on August 25 last, on the premises of a Mr. Li, a resident of Hsinchenghsien, Honan, who was having a well dug when the workmen unearthed these treasures.

Acting on the recommendation of Gen. Chin Yun-ao, Mr. Li agreed that these relics should be handed over to the Government in order that they might be placed in one of the public museums.

The Ministry accordingly asks the Civil Governor to have photographs of this collection taken at once and sent to Peking as a record pending their ultimate disposal.—Reuter.

PEKING, Nov. 19.—Ministry of the Interior has requested the President to grant compensation to the family of the late Mr. Chang Fu, who was killed at Yokohama during the recent earthquake. Mr. Chang Fu was Consul-General at Yokohama.—Reuter.

COMBING OUT THE ROBBERS

**Warning To Foreigners in Honan:
Danger from Fleeing Bandits:
A Hopeless War Lord**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kaifeng, Ho., Nov. 12.

Pursuant to the recent despatch in which I reported that the Tuli of Honan had taken the field against the brigands operating in the southwest I reprint a letter from the Bureau of Foreign Affairs just received. The Commissioner, Mr. C. T. Sia, thus addresses the foreign residents:—

I beg to inform you that I am in receipt of telegraphic instructions from the Military Governor at Hsuechow to the effect that decisive measures are now being taken to suppress all bandits throughout the province, and that as fresh troubles may be caused by the fleeing bandits when driven out of the disturbed areas and pursued from place to place, all foreign residents in the province be advised to remove temporarily to places of safety.

As the foreigners in the province working in places that are to be presumed as in the danger zones are missionaries this epistle has been sent to mission headquarters of the various societies. In passing it may be mentioned that when the question was asked as to what places might be assumed as "places of safety" the answer received was that each person must decide for him or herself. The authorities are not going to take the responsibility of saying where there will be no danger from the "fleeing bandits."

In talking with a responsible Chinese official yesterday I was amused to hear that the Chinese press reports the elevation of Chao Chieh to be Brigadier-General in the Fengtien army. Your readers will remember that this worthy was the third brother of Chao Ti, ex-Governor of Honan, now in retirement in Shanghai. It was his evil counsels that caused the then Military Governor to break his pledged word to Wu Pei-fu and attack Feng Yu-hsiang, when he thought there was no possibility of failure. From all general military calculations there should have been no failure when Chao Mah-tsi, "Small pox-marked Chao," as Chao Chieh was generally called in derision, marched his division against the few hundreds that Feng had in Chengchow. But Chao Chieh moved very leisurely along the Lung-Hai railway in a special car fitted out with his opium smoking conveniences when he went to war, and Feng Yu-hsiang with his few hundreds defeated him and caused the downfall of the Chao regime in this province.

The Chinese reports above mentioned allege that Chang Tso-lin must have based the preferment of Chao Chieh on his intimate connexion with the brigands, for it is said that he was a friend of Sun Mei-Yao, the leader of the

band that made the Linchéng raid. And it is very freely said that he was in collusion with Lao Yang-jen in this province. If Chang Tso-lin counts for future military successes on such leaders as Chao Chieh, I can see every reason for optimism in the camp of his enemies.

GOVERNOR AND STUDENTS

**Deadlock Still Unbroken: Government Schools on Strike:
Hired Rowdies**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Anking, An., Nov. 11.

The deadlock here between the Governor and the students is still unbroken, though there has been no further disturbance. The matter is now before the Courts for decision. The teacher who was wounded in the recent affair at the Governor's *yamen* is still in the hospital but since the cut on his head proved to be very slight it is assumed that there must be other reasons for his unnecessarily long convalescence.

The Educational Commissioner, Mr. Chiang, who resigned immediately after being beaten up by the Governor's guards, has gone to Peking. The Taoyin, Mr. Hsieh, has been asked to act as Commissioner of Education in the meantime. The government schools are on strike while both principals and teachers of these schools have all handed in their resignations. Since the first day of the strike each school has exhibited over its front gate a large flag bearing the following finely phrased epithets (申討摧殘教育殺人兇犯呂元) *Shen 'tao t'ui ts'an chiao yü sha jen hsiang fan, Lü T'iao-yuan*, "Subjugate the criminal and murderer, Lü Tiao-yuan, who has overthrown education." Lü is the Civil Governor of Anhui.

In spite of the many predictions that the Governor must retire and leave the field to some more congenial successor he still continues to carry on. His latest move was to hire several hundred rowdies, paying them one dollar each, to parade the streets with banners appropriately inscribed, urging the Governor to restore the peace by taking vigorous action against the students and teachers who are always making disturbances!

Mr. James Ralston, of the staff of Queen's College, Hongkong, and Miss Sara Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stewart, of Glasgow, were married at the Union Church in Kowloon on November 4. Mr. Ralston is Commanding Officer of the Scottish platoon of the Defence Corps and a well-known rugby player.

BANDIT OUTRAGE IN SHANTUNG

Two French Priests and Two Converts Captured: One Priest Released

Peking, Nov. 17.

Telegrams from Shantung report the capture of several foreign nuns and two Chinese converts by bandits at Changli. Chinese troops rescued one nun. No further details have been received.

Later.

An official report says that it was a French priest who was captured at Changli (near Chefoo) by bandits under the leadership of Yu Kao-chuan.

The Cabinet this afternoon telegraphed to the Shantung authorities ordering immediate steps to be taken to secure the priest's release.

Nov. 18.

It appears that the Changli bandits captured two French priests, one of whom has been released. The other, and also two converts still remain in the hands of the bandits. The Tuli of Shantung appears confident that their release will not be difficult.—Reuter.

\$10,000 Offered for Rescue by Shantung Authorities

Peking, Nov. 19.

The civil and military authorities of Shantung have offered a reward of \$10,000 to any subordinate who succeeds in rescuing the French priest who was captured by bandits near Changli on November 13 when he was touring his circuit. The actual capture was made while he was staying in the house of a convert. A number of local residents armed themselves with the intention of rescuing him, but the priest beseeched them not to interfere as he desired to prevent bloodshed. The bandits captured another priest, who was subsequently released in order to carry a message to the authorities that they wanted to be enrolled in the regular Army. Various measures have been adopted with a view to expediting the release of the priest. The authorities have already located the whereabouts of the bandits.—Reuter.

Peking, Nov. 21.

The Tuli of Shantung has telegraphed to the Government expressing regret for the failure to afford protection to foreigners in that province and reporting that troops are pursuing the captors of the French priest and have located them at Chiehhsien.—Reuter.

PEKING, Nov. 21.—It is reported that the Cabinet yesterday decided that two brigades should be organized for railway protection purposes and also voted \$10,000 for monthly expenses.—Reuter.

SOVIET ENVOY'S APPLE OF DISCORD

Karakhan's "Gift" of Russian Indemnity to Excite Students against Government

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Nov. 19.

In to-day's issue of the "Far Eastern Times" a leading article by Mr. Lenox Simpson strongly supports the Soviet Envoy Karakhan's remission of the Russian Boxer Indemnity in favour of local Chinese education, which implies not only the collapse of the security of the Eleventh Year Loan, but also diversion of the unremitted Russian Indemnity, now allocated to the Domestic Consolidation Loans.

The Chinese Government's attitude towards such remission is that M. Karakhan has nothing to remit, inasmuch as the indemnity, unlike a loan, was cancelled by the Chinese when they withdrew recognition of Russia: therefore, M. Karakhan is offering the local students and professors something which, even if recognized, Russia would be unable to dispose of, in the hope of flattering the students and setting them against both the Government and Sir Francis Aglen, who is responsible for the service of the Eleventh Year Loan.

Locally it is thought to be impossible that such tactics can affect the status either of the Eleventh Year Loan, which is secured on the portion of the Indemnity that was remitted for five years on China's entering the war, or of the Consolidated Loans, which are supported by the Government's allocation of the unremitted portion of the Indemnity to Sir Francis Aglen for their service.

The local bond market is not touched by M. Karakhan's move, but investors fear that M. Karakhan's "gift" is likely to arouse the students and therefore frighten the Government and depress the value of the bonds. Hence, officials are anxious to assure the public that Russia has no power of disposal over the lapsed indemnity, but that the total will be devoted to the service of the Domestic Bonds.

Mr. Lenox Simpson is bitterly criticized locally as a Government Adviser, attempting to incite the students to play Russia's game and turn the students loose in ignorant propaganda against the Government and Sir Francis Aglen, as also against the Domestic Bond security, especially at a time when the Legations are ready to assert their claim over all security for the service of China's defaulted foreign loans, whenever the service of the Domestic Bonds is removed from Sir Francis Aglen's control.

PRO-CHINESE OR ANTI-FOREIGN?

Cold Atmosphere for Foreigners: Progress of Medical School

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, Nov. 17.

The British Consul has not been able to make much headway with the officials and has returned to Shanghai. The pro-Chinese spirit is so developed in this province that it looks almost like anti-foreign; at any rate it makes the foreigners feel they are not particularly wanted at present and Treaty rights do not trouble them. Mr. J. W. Brooke has just paid a visit to see Hangchow Hospital New Medical School, which he is building, rising like a castle in the air.

AMERICAN MINISTER'S TRIP TO YUNNAN

Completion of Inspection of American Consulates in China

Peking, Nov. 17.

The American Minister, accompanied by Mrs. Schurman, leaves Peking on Tuesday, November 20, for a trip to the province of Yunnan. They sail from Shanghai on the 23rd on the mail steamer Porthos of the Messageries Maritimes which, after calling at Hongkong, proceeds direct to Saigon. After a stop long enough to see Saigon and Angkor, they will motor northwards along the coast road to Haiphong, a journey of three or four days. From Haiphong to Hanoi is a short trip by train, but from Hanoi to Yunnanfu takes three days, as the train stops at night. Dr. and Mrs. Schurman expect to spend Christmas at Yunnan.

With this visit the American Minister completes his inspection of all the American Consulates in China (20 in number). His latest visits for that purpose were to Harbin in September, Changsha in April, and Chungking in October last year. The Consulates along the coast from Canton to Antung he inspected in the spring of 1922. The Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Mukden Consulates he has visited several times.—Reuter.

According to the Chinese press the new Military Governor of Shantung, Gen. Cheng Shih-chi, has sent an agent to Shanghai to purchase a large amount of machinery for printing and the manufacture of flour. When purchased, these will be set up in different parts of Shantung and will be the beginning of a huge industrial scheme which the new Tuchun has under contemplation for his province.

CHEKIANG PRODUCTS IN DEMAND

Roaring Trade in Umbrellas: Child Burnt to Death in Fire

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, Nov. 17.

As the Assembly is still unable to function it is suggested that members who fail to attend have their salaries docked!

The Chêkiang Road Making Committee has met and discussed the road from Hangchow to Shanghai as the estimated cost is \$950,000; it is shelved for the present but the first section from here to Haining is to be built at a cost of \$120,000. When?

The National Chamber of Commerce has been requested to send samples of Chêkiang products, especially silk, tea, and paper, to Padaviya, possibly with a view to furthering trade. They should have asked for painted oil paper umbrellas in which there is a roaring trade going on at present.

Judgment in the Normal School arsenic poisoning case has not yet been delivered.

We have had another big fire and some 70 *kyien* burnt down. Over-insurance is given as one cause. A child playing with matches is given as another cause. One child was burnt to death.

Motor-cars are now running from Hangchow to Yuhang, which is known to many in Shanghai as good shooting ground.

TAITO MARU PIRACY

Peking, Nov. 16.

Further details of the piracy on the Taito Maru state that the vessel was twice attacked in the same afternoon. The first party carried off the ship's equipment and also the pilot, slightly wounding two members of the crew. The second party carried off part of the cargo and also the steward. A British gunboat and a Japanese steamer are hurrying to the assistance of the Taito Maru.—Reuter.

SVEN Hedin has left Peking on return to Sweden, motoring from Kalgan to Urga, and thence to Verkhne-Udinsk, where he will take the Trans-Siberian route.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place shortly at Tientsin, between Mr. Alec William Leslie Nash, British Municipal Council assistant engineer, Tientsin, and Mrs. Annie Florence Phillips, née Carey, who has lately been staying at Linsi, and is well known to many friends in Tientsin, reports the "North China Daily Mail." It is understood that they will take up residence at No. 38, Rue de Verdun.

PAPER REJECTED BY NANNING

**Kuangsi Currency Problems and
a Solution: Lu Yung-ting
Returns to Reign**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanning, Si, Nov. 1.

Nanning has solved the currency problem. While Berlin is exhausting the resources of the paper mills to turn out endless reams of worthless script, the people here have too much humour to go on using "money" that passes at only one per cent. of its face value!

Silver appeared as if by magic when paper was shelved; and the effect was immediate. Trade became brisker and work revived.

There was a united appeal to Lu Yung-ting to come off the fence at Lungchow (on the French border) and take over control of the province. At last he got a move on, and started on the journey. Gen. Lin went out to meet him on the way and give a welcome. Gen. Lin has been military governor for more than a year; and so far rather an embarrassing friend. Professing complete loyalty to Lu, he has still clung to office. There were reasons which made it difficult for him to leave. His "paper" was worthless and his soldiers, being without pay, have been deserting with their arms and ammunition. Perhaps it was some of these gentlemen who tried to pot at him while his boats were going up river to meet Lu. They concluded he would be on the second vessel; and fired on it from the banks. The attack was so sudden that Lin's *aide de camp* was shot through the head while gambling with other officers on the deck and before anyone could take shelter. Lin was on the first boat and was not touched.

This contempt rather upset Lu's plans. Some say he is half a day's journey up river—dealing with the bandits, others report that he has retired to his country seat at Moming, 34 miles from here.

CIVIC NEWS.

The new superintendent of Customs has a scheme for mending the appalling state of the Bund. The roadway facing the Foreign Settlement is falling every year more and more into the river. The superintendent proposes to meet the expenses of repair by building a street of shops between the Settlement and the South Gate and renting them to tenants or selling them outright. Much of the land on this section has been occupied by people who possess no title deeds to warrant their possession.

Nanning largely abandoned kerosene lamps when the electric light plant was established, and much money was spent on installations. The scheme worked well

at first, and the light was a great improvement on the old style. But like everything else in Nanning it is becoming worse and worse; and unless you employ burners designed for a lower voltage you cannot see at all. I have observed people with the electric light burning in their rooms, light a candle when they wanted to see anything particularly, and the difference in illumination at once became striking!

The company have an excuse ready. They say machinery has been held up at Kuaiyuen for quite a long time. The Chinese still believe this story.

WESTERN MEDICINE POPULAR.

Mr. and Mrs. Christopherson of the Alliance Mission have returned and brought a new worker, Miss Faust for their girls' school. Rev. and Mrs. P. V. Thomas of the Seventh Day Adventists have come back from America. Miss Kugler of the Pentecostal Mission has come to Nanning with a batch of new workers fresh from home.

The C. M. S. have now no foreigners at this station.

Dr. Clift and his staff have been very busy; and in spite of the dangerous state of the country patients still come overland from long distances. The old fears and prejudices have largely gone. And old Nanningese told me as a joke that the country thinks that "Clift" is the foreign term for Western healing."

Mr. N. B. Doodha, who was a live wire here in the Postal Service, has been transferred to Kansu. His successor Mr. J. McDowall arrived here before he left. To everybody's regret he contracted an illness and died on the 22nd. He was buried the same day on the hillside near the fort outside the North Gate.

Failure of Crops in Shensi

Peking, Nov. 21.

The Tuchun of Shensi reports that, following failure of the spring crops through drought, rains have ruined the autumn crops and inundated houses, thus throwing the people of the province into dire distress. The Tuchun appeals to the Government generously to assist the homeless and destitute people.—Reuter.

GENERAL Wu Kwang-hsin, former Tuchun of Hupeh, is coming down to Canton as a personal representative of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to discuss, says the "Canton Daily News", important schemes regarding the coming expedition against Tsao Kun with Dr. Sun Yat-sen and other southern leaders. General Wu left Shanghai on the 9th instant. Dr. Sun has sent several high officials to Hongkong to welcome Marshal Tuan's representative. This is interesting in view of General Wu Pei-fu's overtures to Tuan Chi-jui.

MODERN ROADS ROUND CHINKIANG

**Obstructive Attitude by Chinese
Officials: New Port Doctor**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chinkiang, Nov. 20.

Reading correspondence from other parts of China we are informed about the good roads and the enterprise of transport companies in taking advantage of these roads to organize motor transport. Here in the Chinkiang district a motor road was built out to the city of Chingyunghsien at a cost of about \$70,000. The work was carried out under the direction of a foreign engineer and it was supervised by a foreigner who gave his services for the good of the cause. The road has been finished for about a year and has been proved suitable for motor traffic. Some enterprising Chinese set to work, procured a motor bus and desired to link up the two cities by a daily motor service. Not only so, but the company was quite prepared to keep the road in good repair at its own expenses. When the promoters of the company approached the authorities for running rights they were met with a refusal and as far as can be gathered no really satisfactory reason was given for the obstruction. It is to be hoped that wiser councils will soon prevail and that it will be possible to show to the general public the advantages of improved methods of transportation and also the value of good roads.

Chinkiang city and suburbs. to say nothing of the British Concession, have some fine wide level roads and now Gen. Yang, commander of the local forces, is to be seen riding about in his horse carriage. The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has purchased the fine property which was formerly the residence of the American Consul. He has removed his office there too and it is a more convenient arrangement than when it was down by Golden Island. The water in the river has already dropped very low and the sandspit stands up quite prominently. Chinkiang will soon be an inland town if the silting up continues unchecked.

Our new port doctor Dr. S. G. Kirkly-Gomes has come down from Peking and has taken up his residence amongst us. He comes with excellent credentials and we wish him good success during his sojourn here.

PEKING, Nov. 21.—This afternoon President Tsao Kun addressed a letter to the Lower House urging immediate action in respect of the nomination of Mr. Sun Pao-chi as Premier.—Reuter.

DEER THAT ROUSED A TOWN

Night Thrill That Illustrates
the Tension of Life on
the Tibetan Border

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tachienlu, Sze., Oct. 29.

Last night about 10 p.m. nine short, sharp, rifle shots brought the populace of Tachienlu from their homes on to the street. Who was firing and where was the firing and why was the firing? As no more rifle shots were heard the people wandered about the streets inquiring what had been the cause of the firing. Adjoining the Border Commissioner's residence is the old official palace of the King of Chala. Before the King was deposed by Commissioner Chao he was very fond of keeping wild beasts and wild birds. During the past few years several wild deer have been walled inside a heavily wooded part of the palace grounds. Last night one of these animals destroyed part of the Commissioner's wall and appeared in his compound. A Chinese cook, seeing the deer, attempted to chase it away, but before he had time to do much the animal had him pinned to the ground. Another Chinese who came to the cook's assistance was severely wounded and had to be taken to the French hospital. The animal in its wild career through the Commissioner's residence next attacked a military official. Lifting the official high on its horns it secured him there by dashing him against the wall and then made off with him high and dry.

The military detachment in the yamen were now thoroughly alive to the situation and with their rifles followed the deer into the King's grounds. Being quite dark, the prospect of shooting a wild animal in a densely wooded grove was not very hopeful. However, some of these old border warriors know how to use a rifle and after nine shots were fired the deer was reported dead.

It was a very simple incident but it unfortunately caused the death of two men and serious injury to another. At the same time it showed considerable nervousness among the people. Tachienlu has Tibet on one side and China on the other and at any time anything may come from either side. The fall and flight of Gen. Yang Sen and the consequent collapse of Chen Hsia-ling leaves the Border without a head. What will finally take place no one knows.

Chen Hsia-ling's tenure of office as Border Commissioner has been characterized by wise and peaceful methods. He has always been just and fair in all his dealings with the Tibetans and showed no prejudice whatever toward

his own countrymen. He did all he could to facilitate trade and help the Chinese merchants. There are still a number of Hunan military and civil officials and soldiers on the frontier, and should the present régime be substituted by a Szechuan one, we sincerely hope the Hunan soldiers will be allowed to return peaceably to their own province.

DEATH PENALTY FOR RUSSIANS

Decision by Ministry of Justice

Peking, Nov. 21.

In reply to inquiries regarding a report published in the Russian paper, "Shanghai Life," of November 16, the Ministry of Justice to-day told Reuter's correspondent that it was true that the Harbin Court had requested the Ministry to sanction application of capital punishment for the worst Russian offenders, explaining that it was very difficult for the authorities of a special administrative area (the Chinese Eastern Railway zone) to control the most lawless Russian elements while imprisonment for life was the worst penalty that could be inflicted. The Court added that it was of the opinion that no other remedy would be successful.

Taking these circumstances and views into consideration the Ministry of Justice gave the authority desired but as regards Germans, Poles and other people belonging to non-Treaty nations this authority was not given and the death sentence cannot be applied.—Reuter.

MR. Harry Gullett, author of the Australian official history of the war (seven volumes), and one of the most distinguished Australian journalists, will visit Peking towards the end of this month. Mr. Gullett is representing a group of Australian papers. Much more interest is being shown in Far Eastern Affairs by the Australian Press, largely as the result of a direct service of news being sent to Australia by Reuters. Mr. Gullett's visit is to some extent connected with this growing interest.

CAPT. Tom Gunn, the famous Chinese aviator of southern China, says the "Independent News," is now visiting Changsha as guest of Governor Chao Heng-ti. During the recent battle with troops of Gen. Tan Yen-kai, Chao and Gen. Ma Chi ordered the use of an airplane to attack Tan's stronghold in the hilly part of Hengshan. The air campaign conducted under the direction of Capt. Gunn resulted in great success for Chao. An accident occurred during the fighting and one of the passengers of the airplane had his leg hurt.

INDO-CHINA SHIP DAM- AGED ON YANGTZE

The Unblushing Trade in Opium
from Szechuan

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ichang, Nov. 13.

The river has fallen rapidly during the past few days, and the larger of the up-river ships are finished for the season and are making their way to Shanghai. The smaller size of ships are more numerous this year than last, and doubtless there is an attraction to build such ships because of the great increase of the freight tariff during the winter months.

Word has just come to hand that the Indo-China new ship King Wo has been badly holed through striking a rock about 10 miles above Chungking, while on the Chungking-Suifu run. This is doubly unfortunate as this company's other ship the Fuk Wo has done but few trips this season owing to machinery trouble.

The new arrangement by which opium is taxed and distributed from this centre has resulted in the most unblushing exposure of the large quantities of opium that are really passing through this place. It runs into the tons weekly. Not that much of it is sold here, though the number of smokers are more than in the old days, but it is openly sent down river and to all the places around Ichang where there is any demand. The arrangement, I am told, is that duty is charged at the port of export and import, if in Ichang or Shansi, or any such port, but it has to run the gauntlet of such places as Hankow or Shanghai. A merchant I was talking to to-day who was looted twice seemed to rejoice at the security that this dealing in opium is to bring, as in future the military would have sufficient to pay the troops, and looting would be unlikely. The iniquity of the deal did not seem to bother him.

Admiral Anderson on the Bee is here at present, and is leaving to-morrow for Chungking on the str. Anlan.

THE Government, states the "Peking and Tientsin Times," has telegraphed to Gen. Hsiao Yao-nan, Inspector General of Hunan and Hupeh, instructing him to prevent further illegal levies of a surtax on foreign tobacco in Hupeh Province.

ACCORDING to the "Osaka Asahi," the Japanese Government authorities are seriously thinking of raising the postage on letters (closed covers) from 3 sen to 4 sen, and making the charge for post cards 2 sen instead of 1.5 sen, in order to increase the state income and help to offset the loss in revenue resulting from the earthquake disaster.

SHIH HUI YAO

New Iron Works and a Garden City by the Yangtze

From a Correspondent.

Should a traveller from Hankow by steamer be rash enough to be parading the deck in the small hours of the morning, he would see, the first night out from Hankow, a white glare in the sky ahead of him, some time before he reaches Huangshihkang. A little later he would see a cluster of bright lights, which grow clearer as he approaches, until they look all the world like an immense illuminated steamer away in the distance, with fire and smoke belching out of the funnel. This is Shihhuiyao, a new creation of Chinese enterprise.

The Tayeh Iron Mines have been long known in China and perhaps still better known in Japan, for it is from there that she gets so much of her ore. Around old Shihhuiyao and Huangshihkang, the river bank is piled up with brown looking iron ore, and steamers are busy shipping it to Hanyang, for use in the iron works there, or to Japan, to which place the bulk of it goes. Some few years ago, however, it was decided to erect smelting works on the spot, and so deal with the ore near at hand and save the expense of transportation. Thus the new iron works came into existence, and a somewhat chequered existence it was, for there were endless delays, lack of money, then the troubles caused by the war, but gradually the scheme materialized until now one furnace is hard at work, and there are hopes that the other soon will be working.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

The new iron works stretch along the river bank for nearly two miles, with the Fuyuan Company's coal mines for next door neighbours. The old railway line, built by Germans in 1891, has been extended along the river bank, and joins the new iron works to the old railway terminus at Shihhuiyao. This railway line is the only road possible, save of course the river, and along it foot passengers wend their way in imminent danger of their lives from the passing trains. A small foot path by the side of the rails would cost little to make, but it has not been done. In order to protect life from the perils of the railway track, the people have erected—a temple! Had they spent the money on a road parallel with the railway, they would probably have found it a much better investment and a much surer way of preventing accidents. But the old jostles elbows with the new wherever one turns in China to-day.

Whoever was responsible for the laying out of the new iron works was blessed with vision. The arrangement of everything is of

the best. Broad roads lined with trees run parallel with the river and the railway, and are skirted with neat two storey houses, with gardens in front, just as in a home town. Then comes the club house, a fine structure surrounded by a luxuriant garden, ablaze with colour. The club house is beautifully furnished, and is complete with billiard room, dining room and bar. Then there is a hospital, and other public buildings, a few shops, and rank upon rank of small houses for the ordinary workmen. Electric light and modern sanitation add to the conveniences of the place, which has quite the appearance of a garden city in England.

THE BLACK COUNTRY.

Passing through the residential part of the town one reaches the iron works, where two great blast furnaces of the most modern construction are waiting to receive the train loads of ore brought from the mines about 20 miles away. Here one can scarcely imagine he is in China, but seems transported to the black country of England or America. One cannot but be impressed with the great possibilities which lie before this land, if only the gift of good government could be hers.

Behind the iron works is a stretch of some of the most beautiful country in Hupeh. Hills tower up to a height of 1500 or 2000 feet, with here and there a primitive coal mine making a black smudge on the green landscape. Most beautiful of all is the "Flying Cloud Waterfall", a thing of beauty worth coming far to see.

We were reminded on our return journey that in spite of all that is modern in a few places, the old still remains. We expected to join the up river steamer at Huangshihkang about two in the morning. We were there at seven the previous evening and waited, and waited, and still waited, not daring to leave the river side for a moment lest the boat should come, until four the following afternoon! And all this misery might have been saved to us and the scores of Chinese in the same plight, by the very obvious method of telegraphing from one river-side station the time the boat left it for the next. But—there is no telegraph at Hwangshihkang and telegrams cost money! But waiting in uncertainty is cheap, so we have to endure it!

SATURDAY last, November 17, was an anniversary of great interest to Shanghai, for on that day exactly 80 years ago the port was opened to trade and the British Consulate opened by formal notification of Captain Balfour, dated Nov. 14, 1843. Captain Balfour, by the way, is the name given in Lanning's "History of Shanghai;" but Morse (Vol. 1, p. 346) gives the name of the first British Consul as Captain G. Butler.

MENTAL FARE AT SOOCHOW

Many Interesting Lectures

From Our Own Correspondent.

Soochow, Nov. 20.

Soochow is having quite a number of lectures this week. Yesterday afternoon at the City Y. M. C. A. Mr. "Jimmy" Jin spoke in the interest of popular education, a dinner being given in his honour last evening. Tomorrow, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons, also at the City Y. M. C. A., Dr. Coulter of Chicago University, will give two lectures on scientific subjects: and a lecture on religious subjects Friday afternoon at the (Methodist) St. John's Church.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY CAPTURED

Protest by Legation

Peking, Nov. 22.

Dr. E. W. Schmalzried, an American missionary, was captured by brigands on November 13 on the Kueichow-Hunan border. He belonged to Tungjen.

The American Chargé d'Affaires has addressed a note to the Wai-chiaopu protesting against the failure of the authorities to protect missionaries in the interior and asking the Government to communicate with the provincial authorities requesting that every possible measure should be taken to secure Dr. Schmalzried's release and also to protect other missionaries at Tungjen.—Reuter.

CHINA AND THE LABOUR PROTECTION TREATY

Peking, Nov. 18.

Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang has telegraphed to the Government pointing out that while China has participated in the International Labour Conference she has not ratified the International Labour Protection Treaty. Mr. Lu asks for the matter to be placed before Parliament.—Reuter.

It is reported, states the "Independent News," in Legation circles that the Danish Government will transfer their present Minister at Rome to Peking, taking the place of Mr. Olesen, who is now home on leave. Mr. Schroder is at present Chargé d'Affaires.

Miss T. Takahashi has passed the examination for court clerks recently held at the Kushiro District Court, Hokkaido, says the "Kobe Herald." She is the first woman in Japan to pass the said examination. Her appointment as a clerk in a judicial court is expected to follow.

BRIGADIER-GEN. PEREIRA'S JOURNEY IN WESTERN CHINA

From Yunnanfu to Batang: Some Unknown Country:
Wild Life on the Tibetan Frontier

Brigadier-General Pereira started from Yunnanfu northwards on July 16 last, in company with Dr. Thompson of the C.M.S. and the following letter is the first account of his journey to Batang, on which as his map shows, he has gone through some hitherto untouched country.

Batang, Sept. 25.

We have carried out my plan to here exactly as I outlined to you from Yunnanfu. As it turned out it was all peaceful. A few stray robbers in hills north of Yunnanfu, but they did not venture out, as they prefer single Chinese. Our route lay through beautiful hilly scenery past Fumingsien, Wutingchow, Makai (or Yuanmowhsien), soon after we left the main road to Szechuan, and followed up to west of a big bend of Yangtze to Jenhokai. Makai was raided last April by a band, said to be 1,000 strong from Szechuan, and several houses burnt, but the band has withdrawn and there are a good many soldiers echeloned up to Jenhokai. Beyond that the country is quite peaceful and we had only nominal escorts. We crossed the Yangtze by ferry just west of its junction with the Yalung. Two or three stages on we found two French priests, the only European dwellers in these parts. Continuing on past Yungpehsien, we crossed the Yangtze at Tzuli, by a suspension bridge, which is I believe, the only bridge over it in its whole course. Formerly there was one west of Chaotungfu, but as the Lolos found it useful for raiding, the Chinese destroyed it. This bridge was at an altitude of 4,321 feet, and from it we had a climb of over 5,000 feet, before descending to the broad fertile Likiangfu. Here we first heard of Weatherbe's capture by brigands some three weeks before. A gang of some 500 to 800 disbanded soldiers had captured him further to the southwest, just north of Kienchuan. According to his Burman boy they warned him of brigands ahead, but he pushed on and found himself in their midst. Since then I hope he has long since been released, but we have had no further news of him or practically anything of the outer world. The telegraph ends at Likiang, and the post after that is peculiar. At Likiang newspapers are very late arriving, beyond it is rare for one to arrive at all. From Likiang we followed the beaten track to Batang, *via* Weisi, Atuntzu and Yakalo. At Weisi we went up part of the way with the relieving garrison of Atuntzu. I was told they started from Yunnanfu, I think 300 strong, but reduced them to 50 by the time they reached Weisi. Here 30 soldiers who had been driven out of Teiunghsien by the Nanka Lama east of the Yangtze near Atuntzu, were incorporated in the depleted

force. I have never seen such a wretched collection as they straggled along in glorious disarray, a great number were mere boys, who appeared to be about 15 or 16, many of the others were in a shocking state and some, Dr. Thompson said, ought to have been isolated for fear of infection. One man, whose hands were a mass of sores had aggravated

tia who are fitted out with bows and arrows, tridents (which are not even sharpened at the ends) and other antediluvian weapons are not worth considering. And so China holds northwest of Yunnan with a feeble hand.

It is glorious scenery following up the Mekong, which is only crossed by rope bridges; some travellers enjoy them more than I do. I only went over once and had to visit Père Ouvrier at Tzu-chung; river here some 160 yards wide. I was doubtful if I could pull myself up the far side with my leg, and so I got a man to take me over, holding on to his arms, whilst below he gripped me round the thighs with his legs. I could not help feeling uncomfortable as to what would happen if he released his leg grip, as I should have only been holding on.



BRIG.-GENERAL GEORGE PEREIRA, C.B.

itch. The worst cases straggled on behind as best they could. A few mules and many coolies were impressed; their proper pay would be 40 cents a day, but they were lucky when they got 20 cents, and if they worked for only part of the day, they got nothing. The C. O. they say, smokes an ounce of opium a day. I saw several coolies carrying seven rifles apiece, strapped up as a load. This force represents the frontier force at Atuntzu, and there are no troops to the south nearer than Weisi. The village mili-

to him with my hands, but luckily he had a grip of iron. Here our head muleteer, a Tibetan, who had an attack of malignant malaria, died in 36 hours.

At Atuntzu we found Monsieur Perronne, who has been there some 20 years, collecting musk. When we left, the new garrison were demanding a gift of \$300 from the merchants. From Atuntzu onwards we realized the utter state of chaos into which the country has drifted, no government, trade at a standstill, merchants devote their time to gambling

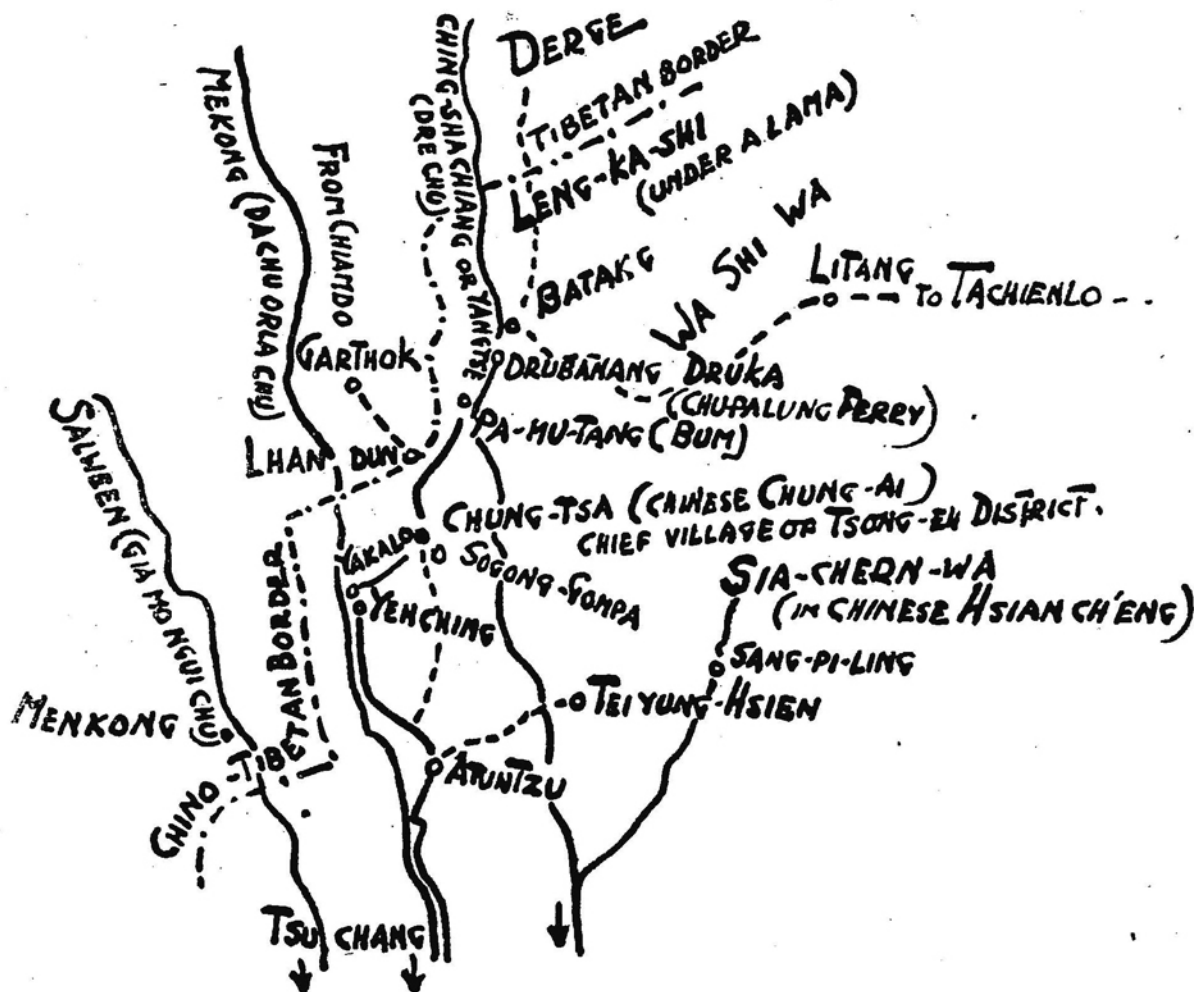
and opium! Everybody against everybody else. They don't take on one enemy at a time, but seem to prefer two or three feuds. The enclosed sketch of country will explain places. The Gunka Lama lives usually at Sogong Gumpa, about three miles south of Chungtsa. He was on good terms with the Chinese of Szechuan and practically independent in his district of Tsongen. His former disciple, the Nanka Lama, was living at a monastery near Teiyunghsien last spring. He made friends with the C. O., an opium sot, and gave a feast in his honour, during which he managed to get hold of the 300 rifles of the Chinese garrison. He then turned on them, killed some and the rest escaped. Then the Gunka Lama incurred his wrath

with the powerful Sia-Chern-Wa (better known by their Chinese name Hsiang Cheng), whose headquarters are at Sangpiling, also had to flee, but apparently he is again on the warpath, as he raided two villages of the Gunka Lama about a fortnight ago.

This particular feud is typical of what is going on around, lamas against lamas, Tibetan chiefs against each other, whilst without government the various tribes have gone in for brigandage on a large scale. One petty chief told me the Gunka had killed his brother and he intended to kill him, when a suitable opportunity offered. The powerful Sia-Chern-Wa (Hsiang Cheng) raided up to Litang, and have practically closed the main road from here to Tachienlu. Two or three years

Since the murder they have kept away, but other tribes replace them, the San Kan-wa (Chinese Sankai), who live in Tibetan territory, raid over the Yangtze or south to Kungtzubing and Pamutang and they are considered the fiercest of the brigands. The Sia-Chern-Wa, attack in big bands and some years ago even attacked Batang. To the north no Chinese soldiers can venture, as the Lengkashi or some Batang tribes hold the country up to the Tibetan border. So you will see Batang is regularly hemmed in, the missionaries cannot go in safety beyond the actual valley some two or three miles each way, the mountains surrounding it are unsafe and haunted by small brigand bands.

The powerful Wa-Shi-Wa alone



Map of Gen. Pereira's journey. Atuntzu lies in the extreme N.W. apex of Yunnan which pushes up between Tibet and Szechuan. The dotted lines from Atuntzu represent the ordinary routes; the thick line shows that Gen. Pereira followed. The Wa Shi Wa as where Dr. Shelton was murdered.

because he would not join him against the Chinese. He raided the Gunka's country, burnt his monastery and nearly captured him. The Gunka called in the Chinese soldiers and drove out the Nanka. Then in August the Gunka and Chinese had a row, the soldiers fired at the Gunka, but of course missed him, and he and 40 followers fled to the mountains. The country being deserted, the soldiers could get no supplies, and had to go back to their old quarters on the road from Kungtzuting to Batang. Since then the Gunka has made it up with the Chinese (I suppose till he gets his opportunity), and has returned to his ruined home. The Nanka Lama having had a row

ago they raided and cleared out the Keimuwa, a small pastoral tribe about two days to the south of Batang. The Keimu then decided that brigandage was the only resource left them. They intercepted caravans near Batang, their favourite hunting ground being the Kuyula, the pass on the main road from Yakalo to this valley, and only five miles from here. In February 1922, they mortally wounded Dr. Shelton on his way here, just below the pass. Though the actual murderers are known or can be identified, nothing has been done to punish them. This is a bad thing for the white men in these parts, as it teaches the tribes they can kill an American with impunity.

keep on terms with the Chinese and bring in goods both from Tachienlu and Kanze. I am hoping to get them to take Thompson (Dr. Thompson of the C.M.S. who has been with Gen. Pereira from Yunnanfu—Ed.) and me across to Kanze by a route to the northeast across a belt of country never before traversed by a European. They are under three princes and able to hold their own, but their charges for animals are exorbitant (three rupees a day and they only count even a Yuan Shih-kai dollar as two rupees), and also they are haggling about the weight of my loads, suggesting loads of about 15 catties. I hope, however, to fix it up and to start about by

October 4. I hope they won't do like another tribe, who offered to take some Chinese merchants, and when they got near the robber haunts demanded 200 rupees or they would hand them over to the brigands! Humorous people in their way! This is, I believe, the biggest area of unsurveyed China after the big patch further south between Sangpiling to the northwest, Muli monastery to the southeast, and Chungtien in the south, so I am dying to do it. The only alternative would be to get leave to go like Major Magruder in 1921, through a slice of Tibetan territory to Kanze, and if these failed there would be nothing but to return the way we came and either go for Tengyueh or through Burma *via* Butao.

LATER.—I have advanced the Wa Shi people the first instalment, so I hope there will now be no hitch. The route goes for a day or two along the Litang road and then turns north. The latest news is that the Nanka Lama is raiding further north towards the Drubanung ferry, but has not ventured to attack the latter place.

I hope I shall be able to carry out my plan, *viz*: to go on from Kanze northwards to the Golok capital on the Yellow River and then follow the latter eastwards to old Taichow. Then I should be back in civilization and would make my way by one of my old routes to Lanchow and then probably to Peking *via* Ninghsiafu north of the Yellow river. I hope to be there in January.

ULTIMATUM TO THE MAGISTRATE.

September 26.—After fixing up with the Wa Shi people, another hitch has occurred. The magistrate went behind my back and told them they could not take me unless they gave him a guarantee for my safety. This they cannot do. I went round to the yamen last night, and told the magistrate I would myself give the guarantee and take all the responsibility but he is pretending to be considering. I sent for him here this morning but he pretended he was sick and sent his secretary, whom I refused to see. I have now sent the magistrate an ultimatum, saying that unless he at once withdraws his opposition, in which case I will give him any guarantee he wants and alone bear the responsibility, I will hold him responsible for anything that happens to Thompson and myself till we reach Peking, that I am insulted by his suggesting my returning to Likiang and nothing will induce me to go there, and that until a reply comes from the higher authorities he will be responsible for all our expenses during our delay at Batang. It is all most annoying. The Wa Shi trip may fall through, as they won't go against the Chinese. The latest is that the Leng Ka-shi, annoyed by the arrest of some of their people, are preparing an expedition against the garrison at Litang, that the

Chantui (or Nyarang) people are threatening Tachienlu from the northwest, and that the Kanze people are agitating for the withdrawal of the Chinese garrison. So there are rumours of unrest all over the country, the Chinese also say the Nanka Lama is going to attack Batang, but this I doubt.

The Chinese are powerless. They have, I believe, 20 or 30 soldiers here, and perhaps 300 in all from here to Kungtzuting to the south, there is a garrison at Litang and for Yunnan the only garrison north of Weisi is the rabble of 80 men, whom I would take on in an enclosed country with 50 English war horsemen, armed with mops. Over the border the Tibetans keep peace. It is something like a return to the Middle Ages without the chivalry. The Tibetan brigands are utter savages and I think they can give the Chinese points in cold-blooded cruelty. Meanwhile we hear Gen. Chen Hsia-ling (an old friend I met early last year at Tachienlu, and who is far removed from anything in the Napoleon line) has gone away to Yachowfu, where he is too busy with his own affairs, and where apparently he has been suffering reverses, so no help can come from that quarter.

WA SHI WA JOURNEY ARRANGED.

P. S. I have just fixed up with the general. I take all responsibility if anything happens and go with the Wa Shi Wa.

HOUSING SHORTAGE IN HONGKONG

No Room for Families of Government Employees

London, Nov. 15.

In the House of Commons today, replying to questions, Major A. Boyd-Carpenter, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, said that owing to housing shortage at Hongkong it was deemed desirable to confine appointments of chargemen to those volunteering to go without their families. The question whether circumstances warranted removal of the restriction was being considered. He said that the proposed naval base at Singapore would not necessitate the construction of additional works of fortification in other harbours in Eastern waters.—Reuter.

THE Ministry of Communications has issued an order that hereafter no wireless or radio sets may be sold by or installed by Chinese citizens as such is against the country's laws and offenders will be severely punished. Foreigners living in Chinese territory also come under this order. Steps are also being taken with a view to preventing the sale of these sets to or their installation by Chinese living in foreign settlements.

THE PEACE TREATY OF EAST CHINA

Anhui Anxious to Join: Chinese Disregard for Foreign Obligations

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, Nov. 15.

Anhui we are told is joining with Kiangsu and Chékang to keep the peace. The Chairman of the Assembly and the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce have been telegraphed for to go and strike the iron while it is hot and weld the agreements.

The British Consul arrived today to see the Governor on business. It is very hard to convince the officials here that Hangchow is an open port and that Treaties with foreign powers are expected to be observed.

Until the Central Government is strong enough to put the screw on and has its backbone to the front, Treaties will remain "scraps of paper," I fear.

The famous fan maker, So Lien-chi, lost his private dwelling last night by fire—completely gutted—his business quarters were saved.

Prof. Coulter addressed the Fellowship Club this afternoon. He said he was a scientist and a Christian. Everything finest in life was the response to the stimulus of love which came from Christianity. The Sermon on the Mount was not binding because it was a command but because it was true. He believed in the religion of Jesus because it was the only religion with a scientific approach. Belief in it meant unselfishness which expresses itself in service, not a self-centred life but an outgoing one. It is only the love of God that can develop the best that is in us. The Bible to-day holds a more important place in life than ever before.

PEKING'S MONUMENT TO PRES. HARDING

Peking, Nov. 19.

A magnificent marble monument to the memory of President Harding was dedicated yesterday by Dr. Schurman in the presence of 10,000 Chinese at the Central Park. Subscriptions to the monument, limited to one dollar per person, were raised under the auspices of the Chinese Foreign Relations Association.

The inscription states, *inter alia*, that the late President of the United States in convening the Washington Conference, made possible an epoch-making event which was the first deliberate and effective expression of the Great Powers in the consciousness of peace and war's utter futility.—Reuter.

URGA IN HANDS OF RED MONGOLS

A Soviet Club That Tyrannizes Everybody: Mixed Foolery and Outrageousness

Peking, Nov. 13.

A foreign merchant recently returned from Urga says that the Mongolian capital is almost completely under the control of a so-called Soviet Club, the members of which are the young Mongols with a fair sprinkling of Kalmucks, Burists and Russians from the Baikal region. Martial law is still in operation. Shortly after 11 p.m. a whistle is sounded, after which all persons seen in the streets are challenged and questioned and, if unable to give a suitable excuse, are locked up.

One of the most important official departments is an office that carries out the double duties of passport examination and secret service. The head man there is a Russian and his assistants are Kalmucks. It is conducted in a peculiarly casual manner. The period in which its passport duties are carried out seems to depend very largely upon the whims of the officials. If the latter are in a friendly mood the regulations do not appear irksome, but otherwise all sorts of inconveniences are offered. Recently a foreign merchant and his wife arrived at Urga. The wife had an American passport which the office held. The husband called for it next day and stood at the counter until closing time without receiving attention, although numerous others had their business transacted without delay. On the second day he was similarly treated. On the third he lost his temper and scolded the officials. The latter had him arrested and locked up for the night. Representations were then made to the Foreign Office and orders were given for his immediate release. The Russian head of the department, however, did not arrive until late in the afternoon and the foreigner could not be released until 5 p.m.

CHINESE SUFFER WORST.

The principal sufferers through this curious combination of haphazard methods and red tape, however, are the Chinese. At every point in the life of Urga the Chinese meet with inconvenience, even actual obstruction. This is the surprising in that the Mongols depend so completely upon the Chinese for their supplies and their labour. The Mongol in Urga does no work. China has the trade of Urga almost entirely, and if the Chinese were to enter upon a boycott the Mongols would soon be brought to reason. Competition among the Chinese themselves alone induces them to submit to the numerous disabilities under which they carry on trade in that region.

Mongolian products, mostly furs and wool, are now paid for in silver.

WHERE GOES THE SILVER?

Merchants buying at Urga have to take their silver there, and as large quantities of silver are continually streaming into Urga and none is allowed to be taken away, with the exception of small sums to cover the expenses of travel, the question of what is being done with the silver in Mongolia is becoming a matter of general interest. Unless it is finding its way into Russia, there must now be a huge store of silver at Urga.

Urga now is probably more Bolshevik than Russia in its régime. The old Mongols have no sympathy with the young party, but they are unable to fight against it. The Hutukhtu, as far as the administration is concerned, is a complete non-entity. He still exercises spiritual sway.

There are no Japanese in Urga. The Russians probably number some 2,000, including the Red Guard of two hundred men, who are obviously only kept there for moral effect. Other foreigners number about a hundred and fifty. Maimacheng is virtually dead. The Russian town, which was well sacked by Ungern, is of little account. Murin in the centre of business.

NO POST TO CHINA.

There is no postal service between China and Urga. Letters can be posted at Urga for the outside world. They are sent on to Kiachta and Siberia and thus reach the Chinese-Eastern Railway. The wireless station is operating, but any news that it may pick up is not made public. It does not accept messages for transmission. No code telegrams are accepted at Urga. The motor service from Kalgan to Urga is excellent but fairly costly owing to wear and tear. The charge for foreign passengers' traffic is approximately from \$100 to \$150 per head, while the Chinese pay \$60. Transportations of goods by motor car is naturally dear, but a camel load can be sent for about \$25.

These conditions obtain only at Urga and centres *en route*. The remainder of Mongolia has been affected but little if at all, by the Red régime. In Urga itself however, the Mongols show no love for the Russian, either Red or White although they have adopted sovietism. They are naturally of independent character and are endeavouring to demonstrate that they are able to run their own show. The result is interesting, often amusing and not infrequently the cause of irritation when actual loss or discomfort follows loss of patience.—Reuter.

We are glad to acknowledge receipt of the new (11th issue) List of Post Offices in China, issued by the Directorate General of Posts, bringing them up to March 31, 1923. The list is a very useful one, giving the romanized and Chinese name of every post office, its province, status, and the name of the nearest telegraph office. The list costs 25 cents.

GODDESS FRIENDLY TO FEMALES

Temple Founded By Two Old Women: Educating the People

From Our Own Correspondent.

Suchien, N. Ku., Nov. 9.

Suchien is peaceful, so every one says, so far as the *tufei* are concerned and, yet, even as it is there is the lurking feeling they are amongst us, and may any day begin their work again. Who knows who are *tufei*? Your next door neighbour may be in league with them, and be planning your abduction for all you know. Our magistrate has resigned and will soon be leaving. He has the name of not being very zealous in suppressing the brigands.

We had a procession the other day on account of a new temple which was presented to the Goddess "Kuan In." An old woman of 60 who has considerable ground joined with another woman. They bought some property and renovated it as a temple and she and her late husband's mother, a woman of 80, have gone in as priestesses. She is a widow with an adopted son. To this latter she handed a sum of \$300, and sent him back to his parents. The idol was escorted to her new home followed by this woman in a chair, carried by four men, to the accompaniment of drums and musical instruments. Your correspondent has not been able to find out this idol's merits, except that she is worshipped almost entirely by women and is supposed to be able to lighten their woes.

There is or has been, a good deal of recruiting, and drilling, of soldiers for some weeks back; but report has it they are only filling up blanks that should not be in the ranks, preparatory to an expected visit from a superior officer. We have meantime a very respectful set of soldiers in the town.

Some of the schools, in order to enlighten and educate the public, have fixed a newspaper in glass cases at the various city gates. The sweet potatoes are in a great many cases harvested and are a good crop. We have had our first touch of frost. There have been some cases of scarlet fever this autumn but a very mild form.

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway has refused to follow the instructions of the Ministry of Education to turn over to the Sino-British Corporation the two million odd dollars due on the Kuangchiao Railway loans, says the "Independent Times." The Railway Director advised the Ministry that the matter is now being taken up in London, and pending further instructions nothing will be done.

RUSSIA OLD AND RUSSIA NEW

The Dead Weight of Passive Resistance that Defies Change

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chita, Nov. 9.

The psychology of the Russian Slav is that he is perfectly capable of thinking higher in all matters affecting the ordinary mediocre conditions of life, but he is totally unable to realize them. And this explains the reason why he impulsively bursts forth during spasmodic revolutionary periods with old schemes, perfectly new, however, to Russia; soars high, flutters to earth and finishes by adopting or rather continuing the same old stereotyped customs and systems to which both he and his forefathers have been accustomed for centuries.

The mere changing of the form of government, even though it be the most radical, can never hope to alter the Russian people and so the new government continues to struggle against and combat with psychological forces, traditions and notions, crystallized in the race by centuries of time and transmitted from every sire to son by his very mother's milk. If the Bolsheviki were to go out of office to-morrow, Russia, without doubt, would be again subjected to another avalanche of old schemes and theories, newly hatched and culled by some wandering Slav brain that has spent several years abroad and knows that the only dumping ground for all such aspirations is his own country—Russia—that land of theories, where the people live to be deceived by them and, strange to say, allow themselves to be duped and knowingly suffer accordingly because the character of the race possesses more patience, tolerance and good nature than all the other essential qualities put together, which latter are necessary for the working out of its own salvation.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IMMOVABLE.

Consequent upon this, it is really nothing surprising to find Russia to-day swinging back to old time customs. Russian phlegmatic passive resistance will break the most flagrant theories that soar above the mediocre conditions of life of the country and all arbitrary measures, threats, ment etc., employed in the process of gifting the race with these theories hopelessly fail to remove the sting from Russian phlegmatic phenomenon, melt away and consume themselves in time, leaving the people the undisputed victors of the ring. Immigrant Russians who returned to their native shores at the time of the revolution, pregnant with live theories all ready to be hatched, thought they could transform their native land into a second America by simply issu-

ing decrees and compulsory regulations, but they either forgot or were totally ignorant of the psychology of their own race or mistook the era in which Russia is living, which is just one century behind all other nations in the world whose claims to civilization are allowed. The story told of Troitsky driving Lenin across country; losing their way and straying into marshy land through heading too much for the "left"; then Lenin's advice to Troitsky to try the "right," and so they came on the *old road*, whereupon Lenin instructed Troitsky to drive *straight ahead*, serves as an excellent example of of the Russian proverb that runs "*Jizin vozmyot svol-yo*," which means:—"Life will take its own."

NO COMMUNISM NOW.

There is no communism and scarcely any Soviet in Russia, but there exists the dictatorship of the working classes or revolutionary element, which, during seven years has constantly and deliberately swung from the extreme "left" position of rabid socialism and is at present oscillating somewhere between the air and *terra firma*, just like a bird, after soaring to giddy heights, makes several *détours* before finally landing to nest. And so the form of government changes, but the people still remain the same, so much so that these latter even don't know where the one ends and the other begins.

It is a common illusion to think that Russia's communism failed, for the simple reason that it really never had the ghost of a chance to succeed. It was doomed from the very first moment of its introduction and the civilized world owes the greatest debt to the Russian proletariat, to whom a monument, entitled "Lest we forget," ought to be placed in the gallery of nations for having demonstrated to posterity the utter futility of attempting to revive a dead policy which civilized nations buried long ago.

Force of habit is one of the characteristics that stand out so conspicuously among the Russians and keep them within the pale of mediocrity. Therefore, surprise should not be expressed at such practices as renaming of public streets after the leading Soviet leaders, or the equally favourite practice of despatching lengthy telegrams on anniversary days etc., to Moscow expressing loyalty to the Government or even the soldiers marching through the streets, singing the same old songs praising the heroic deeds—not of the Tsar of course, but of the Soviets.

THE INDISPENSABLE CHURCH.

Nor has the attitude of the Russian altered towards the "Prazdnik," or public holiday. In the days of the Tsar, only the police, military, clergy and government officials were to be seen officiating on holidays because they had to do so in order to keep their job. The others, the Rus-

sian masses, never paid any attention to the ceremonies, parades etc., but enjoyed the holiday in their own quiet way.

It is the very same to-day in Russia under the Soviets. On public holidays the police, military, and government officials and all members of the brotherhood connected with them swarm to the public squares where oration finds more space than listeners, where the self-same demonstrations are staged; and although the clergy so far have never figured in these public displays, their presence is now considered a necessity by the powers that be. And although the seventh of November was the sixth anniversary of the earthly "satellite" guided by the "star, hammer and sickle" and not a Russian religious holiday, nevertheless, the Communists issued instructions to all the churches, including the Mohammedan mosques, to observe religious service on that day, thus proving once more that Holy Russia cannot exist, (or rather the Government cannot exist) without her religion; and also, that all attempts to soar either above or below the mediocrity of the race are doomed. With the restoration of religion to Russia, other vital points of vantage are sure to follow that will eventually bring her within the pale of respectable nations.

CHINESE ECONOMIC MISSION

Tour of Inspection in France with a View to Fostering Trade Relations

Paris, Nov. 18.

The Chinese Economic Mission is actively pursuing its studies in France, particularly in Paris, where the members to-day inspected the underground railway, the sewage system, electric power-stations, motor-car works, wireless stations and industrial schools. They have also in their three weeks' stay visited Lyons, Le Creusot and St. Etienne.

It is hoped that more active Franco-Chinese commercial relations will follow the visit. Information bureaux are being organized and will be managed by a representative of the Peking Chamber of Commerce. It is particularly hoped to increase the export of raw silk to France.

The Mission was entertained at a banquet by the *Bienvenue Française*, the Minister of Liberated Regions, Dr. Reibel, presiding.—Reuter.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Percy Mould, Chief Manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., which occurred in London. The late Mr. Mould had been in the service of the Bank in the East for many years and was appointed Chief Manager in 1913.

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FOR CHINESE

Report by the Famine Relief
Commission's Delegates:
Funds Distributed

We have received from the China International Famine Relief Commission in Peking a copy of the report made by Mr. S. W. Lao, Delegate of the Executive Committee, on his trip to Japan to investigate conditions following upon the recent earthquake there.

Writing to his Executive under date of October 29, Mr. Lao says, in part:—

"I arrived at Kobe on October 1. Kobe is the refuge center of all the stricken people from Tokio and Yokohama and is also the site of the Chinese Relief Central Committee. Upon seeing the Japanese authorities and Chinese friends at Kobe, I explained to them the nature of my mission which was to make investigations with a view to make investigation which may be used in making appeals for relief funds, and that I was also asked to come to Japan to look after the welfare of some of the Chinese residents affected by the disaster. The work of the China International Famine Relief Commission during the last few years was also outlined to these officials and merchants of the two countries, who were all interested in what I said and felt grateful to the Commission for its assistance.

"On October 6 I went to Tokio by rail. In the south section of Suruga, one could get the first view of the damage done by the quake; the fallen houses, the broken ridges, etc. Such ruins are to be seen in all directions. Conditions were still worse at Kohzu. There, the tunnels have fallen and are obstructing passage by railway. Bridges near Hiratsuka, have also fallen and we were forced to walk several miles to board the train at the other side of the break.

DAMAGE IN YOKOHAMA AND TOKIO DISTRICTS.

"Arriving at Tokio, I began to make inquiries. Among the places I visited were the Foreign Office, Home Office, Railway Bureau, Municipality, Chamber of Commerce, Earthquake Relief Association, Chinese Students' Club, etc. At each of these places, I explained my mission and I was heartily welcomed.

"I then made a tour throughout Tokio. Sections of the city such as Kanada, Kohjimachi, Hongo, Kudan, Kyobashi, Ochanomizu, Niponbashi, etc., were almost totally devastated. Their inhabitants sought refuge in the parks, the Ueno Park, Hibiya Park and the opening in front of the Imperial palaces. The condition in which these unfortunate people lived were most pitiful. They had only tents and temporary wooden structures for shelter.

"Several times, I went to Yokohama by rail. I was shown the stricken areas in that region. Conditions here were even worse than what I saw in Tokio. Not a tile was left unbroken. All the houses were reduced to a pile of *débris*. The reports describing Yokohama as being completely destroyed was supported by absolute truth.

"My mission was attended with considerable success, mainly owing to your cordiality and to the extreme courtesy accorded to me by the Imperial Japanese Railways."

THE CHINESE RESIDENTS.

After giving a brief description of the earthquake itself and the remedial measures taken, Mr. Lao says:—

"Most of the Chinese residents were found in Yokohama. Their number was about 5,000. Tokio comes next in the number of resident Chinese. Therefore relatively few were affected in Tokio. In Yokohama, about 2,000 Chinese were killed in the disaster, 600 wounded, and about 50 were missing, while 2,000 others sought refuge in other places.

"At the time of the quake, the Tokio authorities, with the consent of the Chinese authorities, placed the Chinese students in the First High School buildings. The labourers, numbering about 1,700 were given refuge by the military authorities in Narashino, Chiba Prefecture. Chinese labourers of Minami Senju were cared for by the local police. The Japanese Government distributed toward their support two *go* of white rice and two *go* of wheat, besides some pocket money. Potatoes and blankets were also given to these labourers, and they were also given medical attention.

"In addition to those already sent back to China, there are still about 400 students and between 400 and 500 merchants who are in the neighbouring villages. Nearly 1,250 Chinese are in the villages near Kobe. Then, too, small groups of Chinese are also living in places like, Shizuoka Prefecture, Nagoya, Kioto, etc.

"I was told, that the total number of Chinese already returned to China is about 2,000. This number includes those returning at their own expense, those helped by the Overseas Chinese Relief Society and those sent back to China at the expense of the Japanese Government. The returning Chinese were given free passage on the railway and aboard ship. In addition to their passage the students were given Y. 50 each; and others Y. 10 each. In some instances food was also given to the returning Chinese."

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF.

In a later, dated November 1, Mr. Lao says:—

"I found that all the Chinese who returned to China passed through Kobe. Refugees from other parts of Japan also sought refuge there. Upon arrival there, I began to distribute re-

lief among these people. Owing to the delay in the remittance of funds, I drew on my traveling expenses, and made a small loan to meet the then immediate requirements.

"Following the practice of the Overseas Chinese Relief Society I gave Y. 10 to each of the Chinese refugees. I gave Y. 20 toward the expenses for sending to China the coffin of one Chinese who died in the quake. To each of the labourers, I gave Y. 5. In some instances I gave as much as Y. 25. These were for persons not otherwise cared for, whom I found on the roads in small groups.

There is a refugee camp for Chinese at Kobe maintained by the Chinese Association for the crippled, aged and young. The Chinese wounded are cared for in this camp. I gave Y. 1,000 toward the expenses of this institution. The Chinese wounded were treated by the Chinese Hospital at Yokohama, to which I also gave Y. 1,000.

"There were Chinese who came with appeals from Tokio and Yokohama. As I could not personally undertake the investigation into their actual need owing to the fact that I could not stay very long in Japan, I arranged with the Chinese Minister and the President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to attend to the needs of these people on our behalf. I entrusted Y. 3,000 to Minister Sze Li-peng with the request for a proper statement of disbursements, supported by receipts, and that any balance left should be sent me in Peking.

"Chinese students in Tokio also took part in helping the Chinese refugees. The wounded and returning Chinese were helped by these students. Toward their support, I gave Y. 2,000. In all, I gave out on your behalf, Y. 14,845.

"The Chinese who received relief were satisfied with the help given, and considered the distribution to have been made on a fair basis."

DR. A. Imamura, on the Faculty of the Tokio Imperial University and the highest authority on seismology after the late Dr. F. Omori, has been appointed Superintendent of the Seismological Observatory to be erected at Osaka. The doctor will take up a study of how to foretell the occurrence of a seismic shock.

ACCORDING to the "Kobe Herald" in view of the fact that the licensed quarters at Yoshiwara and Susaki and elsewhere are about to resume "business" as before, the Kakusei-kai, an institution whose object is to prohibit prostitution, has started a movement to appeal to the nation for co-operation for the purpose of preventing the licensed quarters from being re-opened after the great earthquake.

RELIEF WORK IN JAPAN

American Red Cross First in the Field: Two Field Hospitals

By Geo. E. Sokolsky

Those who have generously contributed to the American Red Cross will be interested to know that the first relief work undertaken in Tokio after the earthquake was that organized by the American Red Cross. With Ambassador Woods at the head of the organization and General McCoy, of the Philippines, actively in charge, altogether G.\$ 20,000,000 was expended by this agency.

The United States Navy under the command of Admiral Anderson expended principally for supplies, G.\$ 2,500,000, while the U. S. Army spent G.\$ 6,500,000. This together with the G.\$11,000,000 raised popularly in the United States made up the total of G.\$ 20,000,000 spent through Red Cross agencies.

All activities were handled directly through Japanese Red Cross authorities who received the funds and supplies from the American Red Cross in Tokio and no effort was made to distribute either money or supplies directly to individual Japanese or to private charitable agencies. In addition to the Ambassador and General McCoy, the Red Cross officials in Tokio were Col. Langhorne and Capt. Rogers, Mr. Julian Arnold, the American Commercial Attaché in Peking, and Col. Burnett, the American Military Attaché in Tokio, also participated in this work.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Among the special contributions to the Japanese were two field hospitals which had been set up in Tokio and Yokohama. The Tokio establishment consisted of a complete field hospital of 300 beds modern to the last word. This was manned by American nurses from the United States. In Yokohama, the hospital was of the same type but not so large. This was manned by 27 Filipino nurses and 15 Americans.

The Tokio hospital was presented to the Japanese government by Ambassador Woods on October 20 with fitting ceremonies. It was accepted on behalf of the Japanese government by Baron Ijuin, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. General McCoy presented the American flag which had flown over the hospital to the head of the Japanese Red Cross. Fitting speeches were delivered amidst great enthusiasm.

The work of the American Red Cross in Tokio was particularly gratifying to the Japanese because it gave them a clear indication of the unselfish friendship of the United States in the hour of her greatest need. The Red Cross method of distributing

supplies and funds through the Japanese Red Cross was satisfactory since it ended all suspicious which might have arisen in the first days after the earthquake, when everyone was nervous and perhaps irritable.

It would be interesting to give a list of the supplies sent in, but space does not permit of more than the following: 7,000,000 board feet of lumber; 10,000 tons of rice, 75 tons of meat and fish; 10,500 cans salmon; 10,000 cases of beef; 150 tons of beans; 15 tons of potatoes; 8,500 cases condensed milk; 1,000 tons of sugar; 1,250 tons of flour; 35,000 pieces of clothing; 13,500 blankets; 7,500 tents; 1,200 tarpaulins; 20,000 cots; 20 water carts; 12 rolling kitchens; 14 field hospitals; 4,000 tons medical supplies; 5,000,000 shingles; 70,000 mats; 100 tons galvanized iron; 550 tons corrugated iron and nails; 27 automobiles; 20 one-ton trucks; 32,000 gallons of gasoline; 3,000 gallons of kerosene; 1 Ford Constabulary; 3,000 mattresses.

INJURIES TO CHINESE AFTER ENRTHQUAKE

C. T. Wang to Investigate

Peking, Nov. 17.

Owing to the lull in Sino-Russian negotiations, Dr. C. T. Wang is leaving for Tokio on business connected with Russian affairs.

Taking advantage of Dr. Wang's visit, the Government has asked him personally to investigate the alleged injuries to Chinese during the earthquake.

Dr. Wang will return in a fortnight.—Reuter.

Peking, Nov. 22.

Dr. C. T. Wang will leave for Japan on November 26. He will probably stay a day at Mukden en route.

According to the "Ching Pao," Dr. Wellington Koo has brought the matter of the alleged ill-treatment of Chinese before Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister, indicating that if investigations prove the reports to be correct, China will expect those guilty to be severely punished and also an indemnity.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI is offered another interesting periodical in the "Blue Lantern" an attractive magazine edited by Mr. Harry Chrimes of 25 Jinkee Road, the first number of which has made its appearance. It contains many well-written articles, including a vivid account of the Japanese Earthquake by an eye witness; also some fascinating personal experiences of Dame Nellie Melba, the famous singer, by the editor. There is an excellent serial translated from the French of "La Garconne" by Victor Marguerite whilst an additional attraction is the reproduction of many fine photos, including one of Jascha Heifetz. We wish the new magazine every success.

JAPAN'S EARTHQUAKE RELIEF MEASURES

Draft Plan for Reconstruction of Tokio and Yokohama: Martial Law Lifted

Tokio, Nov. 15.

The Yokohama Municipality to-day passed an estimate of Y. 521,000,000 for restoration.

Martial law in Tokio and Yokohama ceases to-night.

The "Asahi," "Jiji" and other newspapers express dissatisfaction with the Budget as showing insufficient retrenchment considering the present situation in Japan.

Later.

To-day Viscount Goto in his capacity as President of the Reconstruction Board submitted to the Advisory Council the Board's final draft plan for the reconstruction of Tokio and Yokohama. The plan provides for trunk roads, 90 to 180 ft. wide, parks, markets and fire-proof zones, and also for Yokohama as the port of the capital with improved water communications between the two cities.—Reuter.

Tokio, Nov. 18.

The Tokio Municipal Assembly to-day passed a resolution protesting against the Government's reconstruction proposals as disappointing in view of earlier official declarations, being unworthy of the Capital of the empire and no improvement on plans laid before the earthquake.—Reuter.

Tokio, Nov. 18.

Apparently reliable reports detail the agreement on the reconstruction estimates reached by the Reconstruction Budget Committee in consultation with the Finance Department.

The agreement, which is now being submitted to the reconstruction Advisory Council, provides a total expenditure for Tokio and Yokohama of Y.705,000,000 over the first period of six years, terminating in March, 1929. It is understood that the work of reconstructing the cities will be spread over several periods to avoid as far as possible the necessity for a foreign loan. The estimates cover the cost of roads, canals and parks, and also subsidies for assisting industries, rebuilding public buildings, and interest on long term municipal loans in both cities.

It is stated that in the second term the expenditure will cover aerial defence of the capital and also underground railways.

A conference of officials and labour employers' representatives has reached an agreement to stabilize the wage-scale for workers engaged in reconstruction, whereby skilled carpenters and others on a monthly wage will earn Y.4.50 daily. Contract and day-by-day labour rates have also been fixed. The Unions have promised their adherence to the scales fixed and it is understood that wages for other classes of labour will be stabilized as occasion demands.—Reuter.

TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA CONTRASTED

In One Activity and Hope: In the Other Naught but Ruins and Neglect

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tokio, Nov. 11.

After some time spent in the south of Japan, I took the first train running on the Tokaido line—the main trunk railway line linking up North and South Japan—since the earthquake. A journey by express train that formerly took between 12 and 13 hours to cover a distance of some 350-odd miles now takes between 15 and 16 hours. The train was chockful of people all returning to the stricken regions, most of them to Tokio. Grit and determination seemed to be written on these faces and from the conversations I had with several of my fellow-passengers, I easily saw that the practical sense and the resourcefulness of the people has remained.

Tokio is reviving at a gratifyingly rapid rate. The citizens of the capital are up and doing, while every manner of official and semi-official aid is being afforded the stricken regions of the capital. It is already possible to buy almost anything, from a motor-car to a needle, and from a ball of knitting wool to the finest velvets, in the capital. The daze has been got over and the people are working steadfastly and feverishly in the task of reconstruction.

Every building being erected and every place of business established in the affected areas is of a temporary nature. No definite scheme of reconstruction, of a permanent nature, has yet been evolved. From the signs evident Tokio, in the main, will be the same old city, with wider thoroughfares in some parts and larger open spaces, while defence establishments like the military arsenals, will be removed, in all probability, to the suburbs.

YOKOHAMA STILL DEAD.

The plight of Yokohama is pitiful. I spent the greater portion of a whole day wandering up and down what was till recently one of the best known cities of the Japanese Empire and the capital's chief port. Along the water front and near the railway station, there is some activity, but compared to the bustle of pre-earthquake days, this is almost insignificant. The Bluff, the pride and the joy of Yokohama to foreigners and to Japanese alike, remains a mass of ruins. Not a brick has been carted away, not a spadeful of *débris* removed. I wandered about this district, the main residential section of the foreigners, for over two hours, and during that time met but six persons—three policemen and three workmen who were hurrying as though anxious to get away

from what is a vast burial ground. Buried under the *débris* that has not yet been touched there are sure yet to be crushed corpses of persons officially listed as "missing." All that the hand of man erected, elaborated, planned is totally destroyed. One solitary exception was a smoke-browned statue, with the arms missing, possibly a representation of the Venus de Milo, standing in solitary grandeur in what I believe was "Rosemont," the highest elevation of the Bluff.

Men and women walk about the lower levels of the city as though dispirited, as though they had lost all ambition, that supreme zest to life. On the water front shipping companies have erected temporary quarters and the flags of their respective lines flap defiantly at Fate. The smallest café in Shanghai's trenches would be palatial compared with the improvised offices housing the staff of, say, the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services or the Admiral Line. The headquarters of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Association are in zinc-and-wood structures only slightly bigger than those of the shipping lines. In the former settlement and on the Bluff the silence of the grave still persists.

The job of putting Tokio to rights seems to be a comparatively easy task when the reconstruction of Yokohama is taken into consideration. Merely to clear the *débris* will be a formidable undertaking, especially with the people so awfully demoralized.

ACCORDING to the "Hongkong Daily Press" while on a shooting trip at Shek-O, Hongkong, on Monday last week, Dr. J. W. Kew shot a python which measured 10½ feet in length.

THE following changes are announced by the U. S. A. Department of State, affecting the Consular services in the Orient and adjacent countries. Mr. Culver B. Chamberlain of Indiana, a student interpreter at Peking has been appointed Vice-consul and detailed to Canton. Mr. De Witt C. Poole, who it was rumoured had been appointed to Tientsin to succeed Mr. Fuller, has been appointed Consul-General in Cape Town. Mr. Clement H. Cornish, Vice-consul at Tientsin, and Mr. Verne Staten, Vice-consul at Amoy, have exchanged stations. Mr. Eli Taylor, Vice-consul at Mukden, who effected the arrest of C. V. Stein wanted on an arms charge, has been transferred to Dairen temporarily. In Japan Mr. Nathaniel B. Stewart has been assigned from the Department to the post of Consul-General at Yokohama, while William F. Nason, who had been student interpreter at Tokio is now acting as Vice-consul and interpreter at Yokohama. Mr. Thomas W. Chilton has been transferred from Penang to Durban.

ARMISTICE DAY IN TSINANFU

Ex-Servicemen's Dinner: Literary Society's Concert

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tsinanfu, Sung., Nov. 13.

Ex-Service Men celebrated Armistice Day on November 10, when, a goodly company of 21, they first dined together at the A. P. C. Mess and afterwards entertained the community to a Dance and Supper at the Tsinan Club.

Silence was observed at the University Chapel at 11 o'clock on November 11, when members of the foreign community met together at the close of the University Service.

The Literary Society held their Armistice Concert on November 12 at the residence of the Postal Commissioner, Mr. Hylands, who with Miss Reeves as hostess very graciously provided the Society with hospitality for the evening. The Concert proved a great success, the contributions of Mrs. Christian, Mr. Mawson, and Mr. F. Patstone being specially enjoyed. Mrs. Christian's rendering of Chopin's "Fantasie Impromptu" will be long remembered. The President of Society, Mr. B. G. Tours, with delightful geniality, presided over the proceedings besides supplying some humorous songs and recitations to the programme which gave great fun to the audience. Altogether the evening was voted a huge success by all. Old residents of Tsinan will be glad to know that the Literary Society is flourishing so happily.

It is practically certain that Mr. Seth, (of Hongkong) if he is not given an acting appointment on the Singapore Bench, will go as acting Legal Adviser and Public Prosecutor F.M.S., says the "South China Morning Post." Mr. W. H. Dinsmore is spoken of as Mr. Seth's successor as Acting Solicitor General. Mr. Dinsmore himself has acted on several occasions on the Bench, having officiated in this capacity at Singapore, Penang, Seremban and Johore.

AMONG the passengers passing through Shanghai by the R.M.S. Empress of Canada en route to United States was Mr. R. Weusthoff, formerly of the Asia Banking Corporation and now assistant chief manager of the Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd., Hongkong, with branches at Shanghai and Bangkok. Mr. Weusthoff was accompanying Mr. Chong C. Check, president of the bank, and two other directors to the United States, South America and Cuba in the interest of the organization and it is probable that he will be connected with the Canton Bank, San Francisco, which is closely affiliated with the Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd., for some time.

OUR TOKIO LETTER

New Military Training for Students: Action Over the Socialist Murder

From Our Own Correspondent
Tokio, Nov. 11.

Whilst schools and institutions are a crying need in the stricken regions, not excepting the capital, another form of education is receiving the benisons of the authorities, namely military "education," which aims at making students of high schools and colleges attend training camps during vacations instead of taking a year's training in one of the volunteer corps after their schooling has been finished. The nature of this novel "education" is being kept secret, but the Japanese press declares that special attention will be paid to physical training and to bringing about an understanding between these students, the people and the fighting forces. When one remembers that the Vigilantes, whose exploits against unarmed people have been already chronicled in these columns, were mainly from this very class of militarized young men's societies, it would seem far better that this training take the form of impressing on the heroic young men the fact that the Chinese and Koreans are entitled to better treatment and that the hacking down of fleeing refugees is not chivalry. In the meantime, Mr. Maruyama, Chief of the Police Bureau in the Korean Government-General, is busy telling his countrymen by means of lectures, illustrated by slides, that the Koreans are not the very inferior race that most Japanese believe them to be. Whether this will have any effect in eradicating the rooted hostility that exists between Japanese and Koreans or of appeasing the Koreans for the wanton slaughter of their compatriots is very doubtful.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SUED.

The mother of Mune-kazu Tachibana, the seven-year-old nephew of Mr. Chsugi Sakai, who was done to death along with his wife by a gendarmerie captain on September 16, has instituted a suit against the Japanese Government. The child was an American citizen having been born in Portland, Oregon. The necessary papers proving his American nationality have arrived and lawyers have been engaged by the lad's mother to press the suit to the uttermost. The father of the deceased boy owned a restaurant in Portland and is believed to be on his way here. The mother and her murdered son came to Japan a few weeks before the earthquake to visit relatives. Ohsugi was very fond of the lad and the latter was spending a few days with his uncle when the earth trembled and he met a hideous death, not through the fire or quake, but at the hands of

a corporal who, on orders from a captain of the gendarmerie, choked the life out of the little boy.

RUSSO-JAPANESE CELEBRATIONS.

The Yamamoto Cabinet, which came into being just before the earthquake, is understood to be very desirous of resuming relations with Soviet Russia. This is hardly to be wondered at with Viscount Goto, who engineered the recent visit of Comrade Joffe to these shores, as Home Minister; and with Baron Ijuin, till recently Ambassador to France, as Foreign Minister. No date has been set for re-commencing parleys at which, among other matters, the fishery question and the evacuation of troops from Saghalien will be discussed. The Minister of War, General Baron Tanaka, is reported to be opposing anything like the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Saghalien tooth and nail.

ARMISTICE DAY.

Armistice Day this year in Japan was chiefly notable for two innovations. One of these was the sale of Flanders' poppies and the other was the full admittance of the representatives of Germany to the ceremonies connected with the celebration of the day. The German national anthem was sung along with those of other nations, while one of the spokesmen on the occasion was the accredited representative from the German Republic to the Empire of Japan. The presence of H. M. S. Durban and H. M. S. Foxglove in port enabled several of the officers and the men of these vessels to take part in the services at the cemetery where the Memorial for those who made the supreme sacrifice has been erected.

U. S. MARINES IN JAPAN.

The only foreign troops on Japanese soil to-day are 18 officers and men belonging to the United States Marine Corps. They are encamped on the site of the former American Embassy in Tokio and are under the command of Captain Buchanan Sullivan, who has been in the Marine Corps for the past 18 years. These United States soldiers are making a great hit with the people. They have erected relief stations in various portions of the capital, are distributing tents and supplies from the American Red Cross to the Japanese Red Cross, have established a complete garage and, in fact, are undertaking a great deal of the transportation work that the Japanese Red Cross has to cope with in these days. The Japanese staff of the American Embassy, with their families, are being looked after by the marines who have erected snug tents for them on the Embassy grounds. The marines are likely to remain here for the next six months.

THE "Canton Daily News," the only English newspaper in Canton, has suspended business, states the "Sinwanpao."

JAPANESE BUDGET

General Reduction of Estimates

Tokio, Nov. 14 (delayed)

The budget estimates for 1924 show decreases in revenue of Y.129,000,000 and in expenditure of Y.104,000,000, the difference being made up by carrying forward Y.25,000,000 from this year. The estimates of every department are reduced, except the estimates of the Department of Education, which are increased by Y.3,000,000, owing to the school rebuilding programme. The greatest reduction, amounting to Y.40,000,000, will be effected in the Navy, the estimates for which include Y.88,000,000 for auxiliary vessels, Y.13,000,000 for land and water defences, and Y.2,000,000 for the reconstruction of ships.

The military estimates total Y.193,000,000, which is a saving of Y.10,000,000 on the pre-earthquake figures by the curtailment of the defence programme. Y.1,000,000 is saved in general administration expenses.

The foregoing figures do not include restoration expenditure, which is at present undetermined.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

WE have received from Mr. B. M. Barry of Messrs. Barry & Dodwell, Ltd., a cheque for \$680.85, the amount collected by various subscribers for the relief of foreigners necessitated by the recent earthquake disaster in Japan. This cheque, we have forwarded on to Mr. P. Campbell, of the Chamber of Commerce. The following is the list of subscribers:

Barry & Dodwell Ltd.	\$70.43
B. M. Barry	50.00
A. C. Fleming	25.00
J. A. Greenfield	50.00
J. C. Parkin	25.00
T. Poletti	25.00
R. H. Davidson	25.00
L. A. Anderson	50.00
Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.	70.42
C. D. Dixon	25.00
F. R. Lamb	25.00
F. Marti	25.00
Allan Archer	10.00
J. M. Nisbet	10.00
N. Carlson	10.00
H. Eriksen	10.00
H. Owen	10.00
D. Duchamp	5.00
J. C. Bolland	25.00
R. Stewart Smith	10.00
F. P. Meakin	10.00
W. A. Lewis	10.00
A. C. Stewart	10.00
V. J. Atkins	10.00
C. Butland	10.00
W. J. Moynning	10.00
J. L. Walter	10.00
W. J. Sheridan	10.00
I. K. McIntosh	5.00
James R. Hayman	10.00
A. T. Pennecard	10.00
J. R. Smerdon	10.00
J. H. Morrison	10.00

\$680.85

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Colonial Office announces that the Prince of Wales will visit South Africa next year.—Reuter.

OUR PARIS LETTER

Frenchman's View of the Corfu Settlement: Future of the League of Nations: Novel Play by M. Rostand: Famous Boulevard Landmark Disappears

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Oct. 5.

M. Henry de Jouvenel, one of the French delegates to the League of Nations Assembly just held at Geneva, contributes an article to the "*Matin*" in which he expresses the conviction that the crisis raised by the conflict between Greece and Italy was settled by the exercise of a positive and practical spirit. Some States would have liked to see the League, he says, defend its prestige more brilliantly. Some even suggested putting Article 16 into operation and decreeing a blockade of the Italian coast by 51 nations, the only result of which would have been to magnify a local conflict which was already nearly settled. France did not share this warlike enthusiasm. (She pointed out patiently, through M. Hanotaux, that there have already been quite enough disasters caused by national *amour-propre*, and there was no need to create another cause of trouble in the form of international *amour-propre*.)

Between peace and the prestige of the League, the only possible choice, M. Hanotaux argued, was peace, and this view prevailed. To refer the matter to the Ambassadors' Conference was not magnificent, but it was practical, and, without this prudent action, the inquiry in Greece and the evacuation of Corfu would probably not have taken place so quickly. Still, the League of Nations is not a perfect institution, and the Italo-Greek conflict has thrown a strong light on some of its weaknesses. In signing the covenant, to what did the great Powers exactly commit themselves? To what extent does the covenant protect the weak against the strong? These are questions that will have to be answered if the League is to be really useful in the future. The League must learn by experience. The small nations went away uneasy from the fourth assembly, not knowing whether the League is a protector of liberties or of privileges. The rights and duties of nations are still wreathed in mist. The fourth assembly accomplished nothing definite. It is a danger to peace to bring the representatives of 54 nations together for no clear purpose, and M. de Jouvenel expresses the hope that the work of future assemblies will be better organized.

ANNUAL MOTOR SHOW.

A look round the annual motor show just opened in the Grand Palais is distinctly discouraging to the mere pedestrian. He sees that a great effort is being made to encourage the French public to buy cars. The show

simply swarms with small cars, the cheapest of which can be had for under 5,000 fr. The streets of Paris and the high roads are dangerous enough already, and if the traffic they have to carry is to be increased to the extent foreshadowed by the show, the only course for the citizen who goes upon two legs will be to add to his accident and life insurance policies. The prospect of hordes of cars, with more or less experienced drivers, tearing along streets and roads that were never meant for such vast amounts of traffic is anything but pleasant.

Apart from these considerations of personal safety, one must admit that the show gives evidence of great vitality on the part of the motor industry. It is animated by a productive and competitive spirit such as existed during the bicycle boom a quarter of a century ago. The greatest novelty is the new direct drive brought out by the Voisin Co. The drive is transmitted direct from the engine shaft to the rear axles, the changing from low gear to higher being performed automatically and gradually as the car gathers speed. The new principle of course has to stand the test of actual practice, but it marks a distinct advance in construction, and the whole mechanism of the car fitted with it must benefit from the absence of jerk and strain which the present gear-box involves. The Voisin 8 h.p. car fitted with this new drive is priced at 37,300fr. Another novelty is the new Michelin tyre, considerably larger than the usual type and inflated at very low pressure, the object being to absorb shock. A smaller wheel compensates for the extra weight.

WOMAN THEATRE MANAGER.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's disappearance from the stage of life leaves Mme. Cora Laparcerie the only Paris actress managing her own theatre. She took over a former picture palace in the Rue de Mogador, thus revenging the legitimate drama for the many reverses it has suffered at the hands of the kinema, and has just reopened it as the Theatre Cora Laparcerie with a play in verse "*Le Masque de Fer*" by M. Maurice Rostand. According to historians, the "Man in the Iron Mask" was a diplomatic agent named Mattioli who betrayed Louis XIV, was captured by that great but vindictive monarch and was condemned to captivity for the rest of his life, with an iron mask over his face. Poets and novelists, of course, have never been satisfied with this matter-of-fact explanation, and M.

Maurice Rostand could not be expected to adopt it. He prefers the more romantic theory that the mysterious prisoner was a twin brother of Louis XIV, and he causes the king and the prisoner to change places temporarily, with the result that, when he realizes the plotting and counter-plotting that goes on round his person, the prisoner prefers the Bastille to the Louvre. Mme. Cora Laparcerie plays both the twins. She is impressive at times, but is apt to rant. M. Maurice Rostand's verses are smooth and polished. With more experience of life, he may one day become as great a dramatic poet as his father.

THE GRAND CAFE.

Another boulevard landmark has vanished. The Grand Café, at the corner of the Rue Scribe and the Boulevard des Capucines, closed its doors on Sunday night and followed the Café Tortoni, the Maison Dorée and the Café Anglais into the realm of the has-been. The Grand Café was too far west of the Opera to be in favour with boulevardiers of the old school, but it had an impressive spaciousness and loftiness peculiar to itself. It was frequented for many years by some of the best bridge players in Paris. Otherwise, it had no special associations. The title would seem to be too valuable to be allowed to drop, and yet there are few instances of a famous café or restaurant having been successfully revived after an interval. A business that stops is not so easily restarted as a watch that has been allowed to run down.

Rumour has it that the ground floor now occupied by the café has been taken by one of the big department stores, and that the place will henceforth be devoted to dresses instead of drinks. Another and less apparent change in the same corner house will be the departure of the Jockey Club from its upstairs rooms, where King Edward, when Prince of Wales, often came during his visits to Paris. The club, whose lease is expiring, is moving westward to a house at the corner of the Avenue Matignon and the Rue Rabelais. The Rue Scribe building has been acquired by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, and as practically all the common capital stock of this company is held by the Dominion Government, it is supposed that all the Canadian Government offices in Paris will eventually be grouped together in this building.

Some French Views of British Policy: Instructing the Artisan by Travel

Paris, Oct. 12.

There seems to be a fairly general opinion in France that England's inability to agree with the French policy of seizing security belonging to the German debtor is due to a sort of irritation or

iretfulness caused by a dawning conscious of having adopted the wrong financial policy after the war. In French eyes, England has sacrificed her economic prosperity to her financial prestige. She has made her own settlement with the United States for the money she borrowed during the war, and has succeeded in bringing the dollar exchange almost to normal level, but simultaneously she has depreciated the currency of the countries that did not attempt such a policy, and the result is that they cannot buy English goods, so that many thousands of British workmen are reduced to idleness. The Australian Premier's policy of Imperial preference will not decrease the number of English unemployed; they will simply be more expensive to feed—a prospect which is far from attractive in view of the marked decline in revenue. The report of the Federation of British Industries says that the banks have lent between 40 and 50 per cent. of their deposits and have gone as far as can be done with safety. The same report says that the monetary position appears to be dominated by two contradictory policies, one of which involves the protection of the pound against the dollar, while the other aims at preventing a further fall of prices. Any progress of the pound in relation to the dollar is sufficient in itself to add to the difficulty of exporting. French observers see England torn between the conflicting claims of inflation and deflation and moving very reluctantly to a time when she will be compelled by necessity to abandon her financial dignity and do the opposite of what she did after the war was over.

ENGLISH WORKERS ABROAD.

An unpretentious dinner of about two dozen British working men, held the other evening in a Paris co-operative restaurant, has helped to draw attention to a new organization which seems likely in course of time to have a powerful influence on international relations, and especially those between England and France.

A couple of years ago it occurred to two or three men interested in social questions that, if the British workman could be induced to travel on the Continent, his views on many economic and political problems would be very considerably widened, and many of the misunderstandings which lie at the root of nearly all international bickerings and wars would be removed. It was thought that many workers would be only too glad of opportunities to escape from Blackpool and Scarborough and such well-worn haunts, provided of course that the cost was not too great. It was accordingly decided to apply co-operative principles to foreign tours, and the Workers' Travel Association was formed.

In 1922, its first year, it took 900 tourists to Paris and Berlin.

This year it has taken 3,000 to Paris, Berlin and Vienna, of whom one-third took the Paris trip. At this rate of progress, in ten years from now the association will be a very important factor in the intercourse between the populations of Britain, France and Germany, because it will help to establish those personal relations which are much more effective and lasting than theoretical considerations. As the association is not out to make a profit, it can afford to quote rates considerably below those charged by the ordinary tourist agencies, and it does not interfere with them because it draws its *clientèle* from a different class, hitherto untouched by the attractions of foreign travel. No restriction is placed on the tourists. They are put into touch, if they desire it, with men in their own walk of life and are provided with interpreters for the free exchange of views, but if they prefer, they can devote the whole of their time to sightseeing and amusements. Men and women alike are accepted, but children are barred, because they might prove a hindrance. For the man who wants a Continental holiday for his family, there is Dinard, where the association also has a centre. Thanks to the Olympic Games in 1924 and the international art exhibition in 1925, Paris will be a particularly important centre of British travel in the next two summers, and the association has already made contracts securing its transport and hotel accommodation in advance.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

The twelfth anniversary of the birth of the Chinese Republic was celebrated by the Chinese colony in Paris at the Hotel Lutetia the other evening. Six hundred Chinese, including the Minister, Mr. Cheng Lo and the Consul General, Mr. Teh Chao, were present at this reunion, which was remarkable for its informal and hail-fellow-well-met atmosphere. The Chinese Republican flag, used in profusion, decorated the walls. East mingled happily with west, and 600 pairs of Oriental feet danced to the Occidental so-called music of a jazz-band. A concert of Chinese music played on Chinese instruments had what the French call a *succes de curiosité* but could not be compared in point of popularity with the jazz. In a gathering of dinner jackets and Paris gowns there was but one native costume to evoke visions of the Middle Kingdom and the Seven Seas among which all men are brothers until the Tuchuns get to work.

MISTINGUETT.

The magnetic Mlle. Mistinguett is back from America, and the news is told in interviews, comments and photographs in all the newspapers. Eminent politicians and millionaires were her fellow passengers in the French liner Paris, but they hardly got a line. Such is fame. Mistinguett is more than a stage favourite; she is a bit of Paris.

She is one of the few stars in its theatrical firmament that are destined to blaze with a steady brilliancy. Other celestial bodies in the world of mummery are dimmed or eclipsed after a few brief years, but Mistinguett shines on. She landed in a red satin hat and, of course, a most becoming toilette, and brought back with her a score of trunks and two monkeys, one of which wears a collar studded with diamonds, write the chroniclers with their tongues in their cheeks, possibly remembering how Sarah Bernhardt's eccentric tastes in animals were utilized to advertise her to a past generation. According to "Comœdia" Mistinguett was enraptured with America and the Americans, who crowded to see her, and her only complaint is, that it takes a great many francs to buy a dollar. She announces her intention of taking a few days' rest before she takes up the really serious business of restocking her wardrobe with the wonderful dresses and hats that help to establish her fame, and sails off again for South America, where she has a four-months contract which will put 1,200,000 francs into her pocket.

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OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

Black Outlook on the Clyde: Curious Paradox of Land Ownership: Realistic Battle Film in the Making: Glasgow Honour for Sir Thomas Lipton

From Our Own Correspondent.

Edinburgh, Oct. 10.

Glasgow and the Clyde are suffering worse from trade depression than any other part of Scotland. Some really alarming statements were made at the Valuation Courts. The position of the shipbuilding industry on the Clyde, it was said, was graver than it had ever been in its history, and there was no sign of the depression being temporary. Indeed authorities are of opinion that the full capacity of the yards will never again be fully occupied. The depression is due to the very large surplus that has been created since the war, the very largely increased capacity for output, and the drop in demand, particularly due to the Admiralty programme. There has been an enormous extension in shipbuilding and ship repairing in Holland, where large sums of money have been spent on the industry. The result is that a number of ships that were in a damaged condition in our own ports have been transported across the North Sea for repairs in foreign countries. Another effect of the large surplus is that shipowners, making no money, are laying up ships requiring to be repaired at the present time. There will be no repairing of these ships unless there is a great extension in the world's commerce. In Holland, it is asserted, they are able to do work on ships much cheaper. The difficulties in this country are the higher wages ruling, strikes, and demarcation troubles. In Holland the working hours have been increased from 48 to 55, at the 48 hours' wage.

MIRACLE OF REDDING PIT.

The bare details of the colliery disaster at Redding Pit in the Falkirk district have long since reached you, and how 42 men were entombed in the bowels of the earth. But it should now be told in more detail how, with dramatic suddenness, after hopes of rescue had dwindled wellnigh to extinction, five of the missing miners were brought to the surface alive after being nine days in the pit. The unexpected, almost the incredible, does not stop here. Contrary to all that might have been looked for the rescued men, so far from being in the last stages of exhaustion from hunger, cold, and darkness, and worse even than these, from prolonged mental strain, showed remarkable signs of health, strength, and cheerfulness. They encouraged the exertions of the rescue party; they indulged themselves in the luxury of "a smoke" before being taken back to the light of day from which they had been so long excluded; they protested, some of them successfully, against being carried to

the rescue station. In short, they came through their terrible and long-sustained ordeal with a courage and spirit that deeply enhanced the impression which the story of their recovery from the gates of death has made on the public mind. A single little incident, trifling though it may seem, must be narrated. While still down in the pit, one of the rescued miners asked for "a fag," and a member of the working party held out his case. Unfortunately it contained only one cigarette, and the miner waved it away with the remark, "No, I can't take your last one!"

A HALF SLICE OF BREAD.

Of course there are instances on record where, under somewhat parallel circumstances, men have been brought out alive, after having been buried in underground workings, without sustenance, for a much longer period than the Redding miners were called upon to endure. Experiences of shipwreck, of exploring parties, and of voluntary fasting, whether in mediaeval or in modern times, do not provide true analogies. The darkness and the bad air are essential parts of the strain on human spirits and endurance in most cases of mining disasters. It is true that the five men had ready access to water; and thirst usually tells sooner and more severely on human endurance than hunger. Of food their whole stock was one half-slice of bread; it may be said to have been wholly wanting. As to light, the oil supply, eked out by only one lamp being kept burning at a time, soon became exhausted. These and other harsh conditions of their imprisonment must be supposed to have aggravated the nine days' strain; and perhaps nothing was more depressing than ignorance as to the lapse of time, which, it is said, the men tried to "measure by the growth of their beards." One singular and suggestive circumstance mentioned is that, after the hunger-pangs of the first day or two were over, suffering from this cause abated, while bodily weakness was not notably progressive. But the most striking feature was the extraordinary mental vigour of the men and their healthy cheerfulness. One of them had been through the war, and he whiled away many hours of his captivity by giving accounts of his experiences. Indeed one of his mates described him as "the life and soul of the party!"

CHEAPER TO PAY RENT.

The District Committee of Lewis having refused to act on a Trust for the administration of Lord Leverhulme's munificent gift of all

the agricultural and sporting land to the people of the island, a most remarkable situation in the history of land ownership is disclosed. If it had previously been suggested by anyone that a free gift of their holdings would be refused by occupying tenants on the ground that it was cheaper to pay rent than to sit rent free, the idea would have been scouted by land law reformers as bordering upon the absurd. If, moreover, it had been further suggested that a public body would refuse to administer a free gift of land, with the buildings thereon, for the analogous reason that they could not afford the expense of administration, it would have been treated by the land nationalization group as a wicked invention by the enemies of their policy. But these incredible things represent the actual state of affairs in Lewis to-day. The position of a tenant under the Crofting and Small Landholders Acts is now so enviable that crofters and landholders would rather remain the tenants of their land than become the owners of it. Similarly the ownership of land is so unprofitable that a public body cannot undertake the burden of possessing it. This object lesson in land ownership is the most interesting outcome of Lord Leverhulme's offer. The Lewis crofter looked at the question solely from the point of view of financial return, and he found that it was more desirable that a landlord should pay the cost of local administration than that he should pay it himself. It was a question of rates. The squatter pays neither rent nor rates; the crofter pays both, but only to a modest extent. If the squatter and crofter become occupying owner, they would pay no rent, but the combined tenant's and owner's rates would be greater than the total of rent and rates at present paid by the crofter. It is a paradoxical position, and from the point of view of the land nationalizers not any less paradoxical in that a number of the crofters have stated that they would prefer Lord Leverhulme to continue as landlord rather than that the District Committee should assume possession.

CULLODEN REFOUGHT.

The battle of Culloden, the last battle fought on British soil, was refought last week on the exact spot where, 170 years ago, the Highlanders were routed by the Hanoverians under the Duke of Cumberland. Men of the Cameron, Seaforth, and Gordon Highlanders took part, and some 300 mounted civilians trekked to the moor to represent the English cavalry. All the combatants wearing the uniforms of 1746, manoeuvred in the old style close rank. Of course, as the reader will guess, the purpose of the display was the production of a film picture story which is to be entitled "Bonnie Prince Charlie." The battle opened with a salvo from Cumberland's big guns, and then the Highlanders, to the

sound of the bagpipes, charged the English line. But so keen was the rush of the North men that they forgot they should be wiped out, and at one spot hardly a Hannoverian could be seen standing. There were not a few minor casualties, so wild had been the charge. At the critical moment the English cavalry moved across the field, striking down the Highlanders, some of whom, in realistic fashion, engaged in duels with the horsemen.

SCOTTISH GOLFERS IN U. S.

Scottish professional golfers have added a good deal to their reputation in the United States this year. First of all, "Wee Crookie," of Edinburgh, very nearly landed the Open Championship, a lucky finish by Bobby Jones in the replay of their tie losing the cup for the little Scot. And now, in the Professional Championship of the States, "Wee Crookie," is again to the fore, supported by other ubiquitous Scots. Fred M'Leod, another wee fellow, who hailed originally from North Berwick, has distinguished himself, while one of the Campbells, of Troon, of whom there are five brothers holding professional appointments "out there," reached the last dozen in this Championship.

UPS AND DOWNS IN GOLF.

It is very singular that in this present year of grace not a single national golf champion of 1922 has been able to retain his or her title. The amateur, ladies', and Open Championships of Britain have passed into new hands. So also the like Championships of the United States! The only player I can recall who has retained a big honour is Gene Sarazen, the holder of the professional (but not the open) championship of America. This is fickle fortune's compensation for Troon.

OUR SCOTTISH SUMMER.

A visitor from one of the Dominions was discussing with an Ayrshire farmer recently the vagaries of our climate. "And when do you have summer weather," said the Colonial. "Weel, man," was the reply, "It's no quite certain. Last year I think it was on a Wednesday."

SIR THOMAS LIPTON LAUGHS.

When Sir Thomas Lipton received the freedom of the City of Glasgow he told quite a number of good stories. In his first shop in Stobcross Street, of Glasgow, he said he had a very nice boy, but he was very shabbily dressed. He (Sir Thomas) gave him a sovereign one day to buy a new suit of clothes. Unfortunately the boy never came back. Sir Thomas met his mother some time afterwards, and he asked her, "What has come over the boy?" "Mr. Lipton," she replied, "he lookit sae respectable that he has got a very much better job."

Sir Thomas then recalled a day when he was walking along the shore at Folkestone with a London gentleman. A kiltie came up and said—"I beg your pardon; you

are Sir Thomas Lipton." He said "Yes." "Well," said the soldier, "I was in Glesca last week, an' ma feyther showed me the hoose ye were born in." Being with a London swell, Sir Thomas had to play the part, and said—"Your father could not show you the house unless he knew the man at the lodge gate to get down the avenue." "Lodge gate be hanged," answered the soldier; "a room and kitchen, and the washin' hoose wance a week."

Further anecdotes included the case of a Swede whose Irish wife presented him with a child on the day of each arrival of his various Shamrock challengers for the America Cup, until the perplexed father wrote to Sir Thomas to take pity on him and either win the cup or refrain from coming to America.

PHILIPPINES SWEEPED BY A TYPHOON

Manila Partly Inundated

Manila, Nov. 19.

A typhoon from the Pacific has swept Luzon and the Visayas. Rail and wire communication is entirely suspended. The crops have been damaged by the torrential rainfall. Manila is partially under water. Boats are replacing motor-cars in several streets.—Reuter.

Manila, Nov. 20.

The typhoon caused damage amounting to hundreds of thousands of pesos to crops. Over a foot of rain fell in 24 hours on Monday.—Reuter.

FOR the encouragement of Chinese music, reports the "North China Daily Mail," President Tsao has ordered the amalgamation of the Chinese Music Society with the grand band in the Presidential Palace.

THE Assistant Commissioner of Customs at Canton has lost his "boy," says the "Hongkong Daily Press." It is believed that while he was on an errand to deliver a letter to the Commission, he was pressed into service by the police to do military transportation work. The Commissioner of Police has been asked to find the "boy" and return him.

ACCORDING to the "Osaka Asahi" the Government contemplate issuing debentures for small amounts, such as Y.5 or Y.10, through the Hypothec Bank, to raise funds for reparation work in the earthquake devastated districts. The debentures will bear interest of 5 or 6 per cent. per annum (the usual interest for Hypothec Bank debentures is 4 or 4½ per cent.) and will have coupons of various amounts entitling the holders to special prizes if their numbers come out in the periodical drawings.

THE INSURRECTION IN THE PHILIPPINES

Manila, Nov. 20.

Constabulary under Major Guy O. Fort clashed with Moros on Mount Butig, Mindanao, to-day. Three constabularymen were killed. It is believed that the Datu Santiago's 200 followers, including women and children, have been scattered.—Reuter.

Manila, Nov. 22.

Constabulary, who have been campaigning against the Negritos, aborigines of Zambales Province, have killed several of them. One Constabulary casualty has been reported.

Two Christians have been murdered at Palawan by Moros. Thirty-two Moros have been placed in gaol at Palawan.—Reuter.



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SHANGHAI NEWS

A PERNICIOUS WAR SURVIVAL

Strong Condemnation of Wireless Propaganda by Chairman of Reuters

At the invitation of Mr. Wm. Turner, Reuters General Manager in the Far East, a thoroughly representative party of Shanghai newspaper men assembled at a tiffin at the New Carlton on Tuesday in order to meet Sir Roderick Jones, the Chairman and Managing Director of Reuters Ltd., who is visiting the Far East and India in the course of a world tour of Reuters Agencies abroad.

In proposing the health of the guest, Mr. O. M. Green, editor of the "North China Daily News," spoke first of the great value of the Reuter service to the newspapers. No newspaper, he said, could attempt out of its own resources to bring in a tenth of the cabled news that Reuter brought in today from abroad. It was not too much to say that Reuter had played a great and essential part in the life and development of the whole of the Far East in the last generation, and he did not doubt that under the vigorous administration of their guest that day Reuter would continue still further to do so. After referring to the rise of Reuter from a small pigeon-carrier concern in the forties to the unique position it held to-day in the news world, the speaker emphasized the extent to which the value of Reuter news lay in its comprising facts, and facts only. The newspapers and the public wanted facts, and these Reuter gave in abundance, especially when the subject matter was of world importance. In this connexion Mr. Green mentioned that during the Great War when the weekly newspaper, the "North-China Herald," began to be published with a separate supplement containing Reuter telegrams, complaints were received from subscribers in England when the supplement was left out because they found that Reuter summarises facts they did not get elsewhere. Mr. Green concluded by asking the company to drink to the health of their guest, the head of the great news agency.

PUBLIC POLICY.

Sir Roderick Jones, responding, said that the constant endeavour of the Reuter administration in London as well as of the management in the Far East was steadily to improve the news service in the Far East, as in other parts of the world. After expressing appreciation of the generous tribute to the Reuter service which had been paid by Mr. Green, he proceeded to deal with the kindred questions of wireless transmission, wireless broad-

casting and wireless propaganda. He emphasized that it was contrary to public policy as well as contrary to the interests of the newspapers and of the news agencies that a carrier of news, like a wireless organization, should at the same time be a provider and a seller of news. The first function and the other two were entirely incompatible, for reasons some of which, said the speaker, were obvious, and some of which he indicated.

He described the attitude adopted by newspapers and the news agencies in the United Kingdom towards this question as far back as 1915, and he paid a tribute to the Marconi Company for the manner in which they had come to recognize, after the armistice, that, on every ground, it was proper that they should confine their activities to the important function of carrying news messages for others—both the news agencies and the newspapers—and not themselves to develop a news business. An understanding on these lines had been voluntarily entered into by the Marconi Company at the end of 1919, and they had most faithfully observed it in the spirit no less than in the letter ever since. The important principle established by that understanding, namely, that a carrier of news should not also be a provider, was subsequently endorsed by unanimous resolution at the Imperial Press Conference in Ottawa, in 1920, attended by delegates from British newspapers in every part of the world, under the presidency of Lord Burnham. The same principle subsequently came to be applied when the question of news broadcasting had to be dealt with by the wireless corporations and news interests in the United Kingdom.

BROADCASTING NEWS.

The upshot of negotiations between the Postmaster-General, the newspapers and news agencies and wireless corporations (the latter becoming consolidated in the British Broadcasting Company), was that Reuters, on behalf of themselves and the other news agencies, provided a daily broadcasting service for the Broadcasting Co., subject to certain conditions designed to safeguard news-agency and newspaper interests. The experiment, which had been working for nearly a year now, had proved entirely successful. Sir Roderick said that he ventured to trouble his fellow guests with these observations because, undoubtedly, they were on the eve of great wireless developments in the Far East, and newspapermen here, no less than Reuters, would find themselves faced with exactly the same problems that Reuters and the newspapers had been faced with in the United Kingdom. He did not doubt that they in the Far East would solve

these problems with complete success.

GOVERNMENT WIRELESS.

In conclusion the speaker deprecated the various propaganda wireless services from which the press and the public at the present time were suffering. These services were a pernicious survival of the War and should long since have been abandoned. The American Government was the only Government which, with the practical sense that usually marked its actions, had taken this step.

Only the previous day he had received a report from London of a meeting of the Empire Press Union, at which Mr. Robert Donald, the distinguished chairman of that body, who for years had made a close study of wireless and of wireless news, had condemned the British official wireless, which was broadcasted daily by the authorities in London. Such a service ought to be conducted, Mr. Donald had said, "by some entirely independent news organization like Reuters or the Press Association," and not by the Government. For the purposes of a foreign news service of this kind, Reuters and the Press Association, the great inland news organization of the United Kingdom, were, Sir Roderick pointed out, one and the same, and while he was not prepared to express an opinion on Mr. Robert Donald's proposal until he had had an opportunity of considering it in a concrete and definite form, it certainly seemed to present an alternative to the system which Mr. Donald and others had criticized.

SHANGHAI AND CHINESE TELEPHONES

We are informed that negotiations are under way to connect the Chinese telephone service with the Shanghai Mutual Telephone's service. This is a much-needed improvement and will prove to be a real boon in case the negotiations are successfully carried through. A subscriber in the Settlement at the present finds it extremely difficult to secure a connexion with the telephones installed by the Chinese company during the past few years and residents in Chinese territory are very much handicapped over the fact that they do not wish to have a telephone installed if they cannot receive connexions with the Settlements. At present, as the result of breakdowns in previous negotiations, the Chinese Company refuses to allow the Mutual Telephone Co. to instal telephones in Chinese territory, much to the inconvenience of the residents there who desire such. Mr. S. K. Chen has been appointed to represent the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in the negotiations.

THE POWER STATION DISASTER

Impressive Scenes at Funeral of Foreign Victims: Wonder- ful Floral Tributes

The funeral of the three foreign victims of the shocking accident at the Riverside Power Station, at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, last Friday afternoon, was marked by a great demonstration of sympathy. Though the rain was beating down in pitiless fashion, many hundreds of people attended and the broad central avenue was close packed for nearly 100 yd. in front of the chapel. As by common consent, the men remained outside, leaving the shelter of the chapel to the ladies, of whom there were more than sufficient to occupy all the seats. The Municipal Council was represented by Mr. Stirling Fessenden (Chairman) and Mr. E. S. Benbow Rowe (acting Secretary) and the Electricity Department by Mr. W. P. Lambe (member of the Committee) and Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge (engineer-in-chief). Sir Edward Pearce, Mr. John Prentice and Mr. C. H. Rutherford (President of St. Andrew's Society) were also amongst the mourners. Practically every foreign employee from the Electricity Department who possibly could be spared seemed to be present, there were strong deputations from the Fire Brigade and the S. M. Police, a great number of shipping men and engineers and scores of personal friends.

The service was conducted by the Very Rev. C. J. F. Symons, Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral. The pall-bearers were:—(Mr. Wilson's coffin) Messrs. T. H. U. Aldridge, Mills, Bissett, Whitehead, W. Smith and Critchley; (Mr. Moodie's coffin) Messrs. S. T. Taylor, Hay, Drysdale, Probert, Parr and Hunter; (Mr. Donaldson's coffin) Messrs. Pells, Pennett, Clarke, Tyson, Brooks and T. R. Anderson. The path to the graves was lined by a platoon of Sikh police, under Major F. L. Wainwright, M.C., and Inspector W. E. Fairbairn, resting on reversed arms, and who presented arms as the three coffins were lowered into graves set side by side.

It is quite impossible to give a full list of the floral tributes. Many were of exceptional beauty and size, composed chiefly of chrysanthemums, and they were so numerous that they had to be piled up in a great mound.

THE LATE MR. DONALDSON.

It has been ascertained that the late Mr. C. W. Donaldson, who was 52 years of age, had been in the service of Messrs. Parsons for the last 20 years and was looked upon by the firm as one of their very best engineers. He was a highly experienced man with turbine plant, which he had been

installing for the past 25 years. Mr. Donaldson first came to Shanghai 18 years ago in the interest of Messrs. Parsons, and he was also here in 1919 and 1920, supervising the erection of Parsons' equipment at the Riverside Power Station. His home was in Manchester, and he has left a widow and a family of four daughters, two of whom are married, and two sons. One of the latter, also is married and the younger is an engineering apprentice.

THE ESTIMATED DAMAGE.

There has been no official statement issued as to the extent of the loss incurred at the Power Station, but the total cost of the installation when complete would have been near £90,000. However, the probable cost of the damaged portion must run to nearly two-thirds of the total. That the turbine is a total wreck, even to the uninitiated, is evident, for, with half of it scattered over a radius of 350 yd. and the other portion mangled and bent, there can be no salvage but scrap iron and steel. The damage to the building was of a comparatively minor nature and several hundred square yards of corrugated sheathing and panes of glass can rectify the most of it. The fortunate feature from the Municipal standpoint lies in the fact that the turbine and generator and the necessary machinery had not been accepted by the Council, so the ratepayers will be spared the amount required to replace it. The same type of power producer has been ordered by cable and should be on the way to Shanghai shortly.

The service of the Settlement, both light and power, will be in no wise handicapped, for the original purpose was to have the plant ready for emergencies and to care for an increased demand by the expansion of the port, but as the progress of the vicinity has not been such within the past two years (business being at a standstill, more or less) as to warrant more current, there is no present urgent need. There will be no delay, however, in the replacement. An authority states that it will require the better part of a year, if not more, to get the vital parts here from Home and have them set up and in running order.

Mr. Paul W. Brown, Executive Secretary of the Shanghai Branch of the Navy Y. M. C. A. with Mrs. Brown, who sailed for San Francisco on the Shinyo Maru on Friday, on Monday gave a farewell reception to their many Shanghai friends. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are going to the states on a short furlough and expect to return to Shanghai next April. During Mr. Brown's three years as head of the Navy Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai a splendid new building has been erected at the corner of Szechuen and Hongkong Roads, a large summer Navy Y. M. C. A. camp has been established in Chefoo

AMERICAN COLLEGE GIRL'S TIFFIN

The Modern Maiden's Question on Being Introduced to a New Man

The progressive tiffin of the American College Club which was on Saturday afternoon in the rooms of the American Woman's Club was a delightful affair enjoyed by about 80 members and guests. The arrangements called for 20 tables, each seating four, with a hostess at each who remained stationary, while the other three progressed from table to table in accordance with the plan outlined on each menu card, thus dispelling formality and allowing the members to become better acquainted.

The luncheon was in the charge of Mrs. Squires, Chairman of the Social Committee of the A.W.C., who proved that the commissariat was fully able to cope with a tiffin of this size. Miss Marian Mead had arranged the detail of tickets and places and the artistic hand-painted menus were the work of Mrs. Hird. Mrs. Carleton Lacy made a felicitous toast mistress and Miss Bernice Ausfin a spirited song-leader for the jolly parodies written for the occasion by Miss Muriel Wood. One of them, set to the tune of "These Bones Shall Rise Again," hymned the characteristic reactions of a group of college girls when informed by a Harvard man that he had a chum whom he wished to present. The Vassar girl queried: "What is his pedigree?" The Radcliffe maiden asked "What can he do?" the Wellesley damsel was curious about his income; while the Mt. Holyoke missionary put the question: "What church does he attend?" The Smith undergraduate, however, hit the nail upon the head when she demanded: "Where is he?"

In answer to the question "What may the East learn from the West?" Miss S. Y. Ting, of Mt. Holyoke College, now teaching at Shanghai College, said she had most admired its sportmanship, spirit of adventure, of youth and of frankness, which was so needed in Eastern diplomacy. Mrs. H. S. Bucklin, of Brown University spoke of the gifts which the calm East might bestow upon the restless West, naming as chief among them its dwelling upon cultural rather than material achievement and its well-rounded philosophy, which gave repose of mind and "peace-mindedness," as a Chinese student expressed it. Mrs. Rose Cullen Wallace of Szechuan in speaking on "World Neighbourliness," referred to the cosmopolitan spirit prevailing among the students at the Sorbonne, Paris, and gave vivid pictures of the different nationalities uniting in the search of the fullest and freest truth.

and the Hankow branch has been enlarged.

DEATH OF GEN. HSU STILL A MYSTERY

Serious Allegations of Conspiracy: Was Gen. Hsu a Chihli Spy?

Allegations of a most serious and grave nature are contained in reports which are being circulated in Chinese circles in connexion with the assassination, in the Settlement on the night of November 10, of Gen. Hsu Kuo-liang, Director of Shanghai and Woosung Native Constabulary.

Despite the story given by the murderer, Li Dah-sung, in the Mixed Court before Mr. A. J. Martin (British Assessor) and Magistrate Kuan Chun, which resulted in his being handed over to the Arsenal authorities, the matter is still a mystery. Li, in his evidence, stated that he had, as the result of newspaper reading, an old grudge against the late Director, whom he considered was an undesirable Chinese official. He stated that he was a member of the Kuomintang and that he had shot Gen. Hsu because their political opinions differed. And he concluded by saying that he had just returned from Canton where he had been given a pistol by a military officer there, with specific instructions to shoot Gen. Hsu. It is believed, however, that there are deeper reasons for the murder than Li was inclined to disclose, but what these are is still a mystery.

And here is where the most serious allegation comes in. Various political parties, including the Kuomintang and the Anfu clique, were extremely suspicious of Gen. Hsu and believed that he was a spy for the Chihli party, basing their belief on the ground that he had but a short time ago been promoted, upon the recommendation of Marshal Chi Shieh-yuan, Military Governor of Kiangsu, full general and a member of the Court of Marshals. Their suspicions were further strengthened when a report was circulated to the effect that Gen. Chi had recommended Gen. Hsu for the Order of Merit and for the post of Commissioner-General of Shanghai, Woosung and Sungkiang Native Police with greatly increased powers, which were to include municipal administration and taxation.

The result, it is alleged, was a plot to assassinate Gen. Hsu by a prominent general in Hangchow, in concert with a leading military leader in Shanghai, who were formerly very friendly with the late Director. The Hangchow general, it is said, bought over the support of four men to do the dirty work. Besides receiving a reward of \$40,000 for the murder, the men were promised permission to enrol a brigade of 5,000 soldiers in Shanghai. Apart from these promises, another was made to the effect that the man who actually did the shooting was to receive a full pardon.

Whether this report is correct or not, we are unable to say, but such are the reports which are being circulated.

The important question at present is the appointment of Gen. Hsu's successor, over which a controversy has arisen between the Shanghai and Nanking officials. As a Chinese correspondent says, "Shanghai is within the jurisdiction of Kiangsu. Why are its civil affairs being interfered with by outsiders? One can easily answer without hesitation that there is a hidden cause. Shanghai may be compared with Alsace-Lorraine, the 'germ' which has thrown France and Germany at each other's throat and caused constant strife for many years and, incidentally, the Great War. The Kiangsu people will never forget this insult, just as the French people have not tolerated the despotism of Germany. If the appointment of a successor to Gen. Hsu is not adjusted, a serious outcome may be expected. Of course," he concluded in reply to questions, "the appointment of a successor, legally speaking, rests with the Civil Governor of the province of Kiangsu and with the Central Government." Whether such an appointment will be recognized by Gen. Ho Feng-ling, the local Military Governor, remains to be seen.

Serious Dispute over Successor as Head of Woosung Police

According to regular procedure, the power of appointment and dismissal of the holder of this important post is entrusted to the highest civil authority in the province, namely, the Civil Governor. Not a little surprise was, therefore, expressed in Chinese circles when it became known that Gen. Ho (whose rank is not as high as that of the Military or Civil Governor of the Province) announced the appointment of his nominee, Colonel Lu Yung-chien.

Gen. Ho based his appointment on the ground that, as Col. Lu was the late Director's Chief of Staff and right-hand man, he was the most eligible for the post. He holds, moreover, that, while Shanghai is within the province of Kiangsu it is more or less a special area, and that the Military Governor of Shanghai has for the past half dozen years been accepting his orders direct from the Peking Government and not from the provincial authorities. Further, he considers that the post, which is the strongest and most influential under him, should be held by a man sharing his own political views and who is accepted by the people here, regardless of the Peking Government, which he no longer recognizes, he having declared his independence.

Gen. Chi Shieh-yuan, Military Governor of Kiangsu and High Military Inspecting Commissioner of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui, and Mr. Han Kuo-chun, Civil Governor of Kiangsu, maintain that Shanghai is still part

of Kiangsu and therefore under the jurisdiction of the provincial Civil Governor. They are strongly backed by the Peking Government, who have acceded to their request by appointing, by Presidential mandate their nominee, Gen. Sun Tseng-kan, a native of Kiangsu, and a Police officer of many years' standing, successor to the late Gen. Hsu.

Gen. Ho, however, is reported in the Chinese press to have declared that he will not recognize the appointment and that he will not tolerate any attempts to install Gen. Sun. He is, to a certain extent, supported by a number of local officials and gentry, as well as the local police officers themselves. The latter have issued a statement announcing that they will strike and starve rather than serve under Gen. Sun, and, that if he takes over office, they will go back to their homes in the North. Several officials and members of the local gentry have gone to Nanking to mediate with Marshal Chi.

FRICTION INCREASING.

Meanwhile the friction between the factions over the dispute regarding the late official's post as Director of the Shanghai and Woosung Native Constabulary is increasing.

Marshal Chi Shieh-yuan has, reports the vernacular press, telegraphed to the Peking Government demanding that the administrative laws of China be respected and that the appointment of a Director for the Shanghai and Woosung Native Constabulary, as successor to the late Gen. Hsu Kuo-liang, be appointed by the Civil Governor of Kiangsu.

The China News Agency has issued a report to the effect that Marshal Chi Shieh-yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsu, is making preparations for war against Gen. Ho Feng-ling, Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang, as the result of the latter's refusal to recognize the appointment, by presidential mandate, of Gen. Sun Chen-kiang as successor to the late Gen. Hsu Kuo-liang. Gen. Chi, states the report, has ordered each district in the province to lend him \$20,000 for military purposes, but the merchants have refused. The Kung Ping Agency states that preparations are also being made against Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang, Director-General for the Reorganization of Military Affairs in Chékiang, by Gen. Chi. Agents have been sent into the province to try to stir up trouble and, should they succeed, the arrangements are that Gen. Chi should order an attack from Kiangsu and Kiangsi. Meanwhile, Marshal Wu Pei-fu has again sent an agent to Hangchow to meet Gen. Lu with an offer of a post as High Military Inspecting Commissioner of Chékiang and Fukien if he will cancel his independence of the Peking Government and recognize President Tsao Kun.

The "Shunpao" states that the Kiangsu authorities have agreed to allow Col. Lu Yung-chien to

act as director of Shanghai and Woosung Constabulary for a period of six months provided he will undertake to refund about \$25,000. alleged to have been embezzled by the late director, Gen. Hsu Kuo-liang.

Kiangsu Residents Opposed to Gen. Sun's Appointment

Gen. Sun Chen-kiang, who was recently appointed by the Peking Government to succeed the late Gen. Hsu Kuo-liang as Director of Shanghai and Woosung Native Constabulary, has telegraphed to the Nanking authorities stating that he has done everything in his power to mediate with the local people in order that he might take over office, but in spite of his success in this direction he is still being opposed by the local officials. Hence he asks what steps he should take in dealing with the matter that he might take up his new post forthwith.

Meanwhile, members of the Kiangsu Residents' Association have approached Gen. Ho Feng-ling, the local Military Governor and urged him to maintain a firm stand in opposing the taking of office by Gen. Sun. They have also addressed a letter to Col. Lu Yung-chien, Gen. Ho's appointee as Gen. Hsu's successor, stating that they were extremely pleased when Gen. Ho appointed him and could wish for no better man. "Tuchun Chi Shieh-yuan and Mr. Han Kuo-chun, the Civil Governor at Nanking, have appointed Gen. Sun," they state, "and we have telegraphed to them urging the cancellation of the appointment. We have also instructed Gen. Ho not to surrender his rights, and we hereby order you to be firm in maintaining your office and not to be weak-hearted."

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

Award to Police Officer

Sub-Ins. Hermitage has been awarded the Municipal Council's Distinguished Service Medal as a reward for his meritorious conduct recently in the armed robbery in Thibet Road. It will be remembered that the officer, though wounded, nevertheless, shot and killed two of the marauders and wounded a third. We congratulate Mr. Hermitage.

COMMDR. Sugisaka, Japanese naval agent in Shanghai, has been appointed staff officer to the Japanese Yangtze squadron and will be attached to the flagship Tsushima, which is due here shortly from Sasebo to relieve the present flagship, the Ataka. The newly-appointed naval agent, Lieut.-Commr. Inose, arrived here on Monday by the N. Y. K. S. Shanghai Maru.—Eastern News Agency.

WEDDINGS

Rayden—White

A very pretty wedding was solemnized on Saturday afternoon when Miss Irene Louise White was married to Mr. Charles Winter Rayden, first at H.B.M. Consulate-General, before Mr. S. Barton, C.M.G., and afterwards at 3 o'clock at St. Joseph's Church by the Rev. Father McDonald, S.J. The church was effectively decorated in green and white, the colour scheme which was used throughout. The bride, who was given away by her father, Mr. William Augustus White, one of the directors of Messrs. Probst, Hanbury & Co., was a charming girlish figure, in white taffeta exquisitely embroidered in a cut silver design, through which glimpses of the silver tissue underslip were seen. The tulle wedding veil, which was gathered into a coronet head-dress and worn with a wreath of orange blossoms, formed a long train and the wedding bouquet was an Early Victorian posy of white roses and pale pink carnations.

The three bridesmaids, Miss Beattie White, younger sister of the bride, and the Misses Vera and Billy Prince, her cousins, wore bouffant frocks of ruffled white taffeta with wreaths of pink roses and forget-me-nots, which also formed the quaint bouquets they carried. The mother of the bride wore a handsome gown of *café au lait* georgette with a velvet hat to match, trimmed with bird of paradise plumes. Mr. B. W. Duthoit acted as best man and Messrs. V. Rose, T. Ayres, J. Allan and W. Davis served as ushers. As this was a Machine Gun Company wedding the groom and his attendants were in uniform and the bridal motor, profusely decorated with bamboo and white chrysanthemums, was driven by two members of the Company, also in uniform.

The reception which followed the ceremony was held at "Whitehaven," the handsome residence of the bride's parents, which was a bower of green and white. Mr. and Mrs. Rayden received their many friends under a floral bridal bell, brought from the church, which was suspended from the balcony at the end of the reception. The array of beautiful wedding gifts completely filled an adjoining room. The bride's health was proposed by Mr. J. Ambrose, of Messrs. Probst, Hanbury & Co. The honeymoon will be spent on a houseboat trip to Hangchow. The bride wore for her going-away dress brown taffeta trimmed with fawn with a long cape of brown and fawn marocain crêpe, with high rosetted collar, and small brown hat trimmed with *ciré* ribbon. Mr. and Mrs. Rayden will be at home after December 3 at 142 Route des Soeurs.

Bell—Vale

Two weddings were also celebrated at Holy Trinity Cathedral

on Saturday afternoon, the edifice being beautifully decorated. The Very Rev. Dean Symons performed the ceremony which made Miss Annie Frances Vale, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. J. Vale, the bride of Mr. Ralph Alan Bell, the son of Mrs. W. D. Bell of Bedford, England. The bride, who was given away by her father, was charming in silver lace over satin, with a train of silver lace, and carried a bouquet of tea roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Vera Vale, sister of the bride, and Miss Nessie Macdonald wore pale blue georgette with hats of the same and carried pale pink carnations, while the little train-bearer, Miss Joan Fenton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Fenton, was flowerlike in her petal gown of blue georgette trimmed with forget-me-nots. The bride's mother wore deep amethyst velvet with a matching hat and carried sweet peas.

The bridegroom was accompanied by Mr. Alfred Mancill as best man and Messrs. J. R. Hinton, A. J. Grant, and W. A. Pearson acted as ushers. A reception, attended by many friends, was held at the New Carlton, which was decorated for the occasion by the Lewis Nurseries, and after receiving the good wishes of their friends Mr. and Mrs. Bell left for their honeymoon, which will be spent in Hangchow. The bride wore for her going away gown a coat dress of *terra cotta peau de cygne*, with hat to match.

Fergusson—Simpson

On Saturday afternoon at Holy Trinity Cathedral Miss Louise Florence Simpson, daughter of Mr. John Simpson, was married to Mr. William Frederick Foster Fergusson, son of Mr. George John Fergusson, the Grove, Tynemouth, Dean Symons officiating. The bride, who was given away by Mr. John Gray, wore an effective gown of white satin and georgette and carried a shower bouquet of carnations. The wedding veil of white embroidered net was fastened with an orange blossom wreath. The bridesmaid, Miss Mabel Gray wore mauve crêpe de Chine with hat of the same, and Mrs. John Gray, the matron of honour, wore dark blue with a blue hat trimmed with gold.

Mr. Alex. Burnside acted as best man and Mr. R. K. Hamilton as usher. The reception following the ceremony was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gray, 84 Edinburgh Road, after which Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson left for Hangchow, the bride wearing a dark blue costume with a velour hat of the same shade.

THE Chinese press reports that "Brig-Gen." Sun Mei-yao, leader of the now-famed Lincheng bandits, arrived in Shanghai on Sunday night accompanied by four officers. Upon leaving the railway station, states the report, "they boarded rickshas and proceeded south."

OBITUARY

Mr. A. V. Monk

We record to-day with extreme regret the sudden death of Mr. A. V. Monk. The news will come as a painful surprise to the very large section of the community who knew him, for as late as Wednesday Mr. Monk was attending office and to all appearances was in his customary state of health. It was only on Thursday morning that he was taken ill, but so serious did his condition become that he was immediately sent to the Victoria Nursing Home. He was seen to be suffering from acute peritonitis, and in the afternoon an operation was performed. There was, however, little hope from the first, and death supervened at 6.30 p.m.

The deceased, who was a very well-known member of the community, had been in Shanghai for a number of years, and a rare war record combined with his outstanding ability in business had given him a place of prominence. Born in Stranraer, he received his education in Dollar Academy. On leaving there he chose shipping as his *metier*, and in 1903 entered the service of the Clan Line (Cayzer, Irvine & Co.) in Glasgow. With this firm he remained until 1906, and then joined Messrs. John Swire & Sons, of whom the Eastern representatives are Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. For this firm he went to London in 1906, and in the following year was sent East—to Hongkong. Subsequently he was transferred to Shanghai.

SERVICE WITH THE TANKS.

In 1914 Mr. Monk was at Home on leave, and during his stay in the United Kingdom the War broke out. He immediately enlisted in King Edward's Horse as a trooper, and went to the front with them. Subsequently he was commissioned, and when the Tank Corps was formed he joined it. First of all he had charge of one of the large tanks, but later when the Whippets had been built, he was placed in command of a section of these extraordinarily useful, fast machines. There is no doubt that his work with the Tanks was of a highly exciting and adventurous nature, for he used to relate how finally, after christening two or three tanks "China," it was hinted to him that the name was unlucky, each of that nomenclature having been knocked out by shell fire. For his service in this branch he received the Military Cross and was promoted Major. During the war he was severely wounded in the foot, and the disability he suffered therefrom prevented him from resuming active duties in the mounted unit of the volunteers.

Returning to the Far East after the war, he joined, in 1919, the service of the Glen Line Eastern Agencies, and being stationed more or less permanently in Shanghai proceeded to take an extremely active and useful part

in the life of the community. He did yeoman service on the Committees of the Shanghai Club and of St. Andrew's Society, assisting greatly at recent Caledonian Balls, and was a prominent, hard-working member of the United Services Association. In addition he was a member of the Country Club and Hungjao Golf Club. His colleagues in business pay the highest possible tribute to his work as a shipping man, and there is no doubt that he was marked out to be one of the leaders in the shipping trade of the port. During the absence at Home of Mr. H. M. Tibbey he had been in charge of the freight department of the Glen Line. His personal qualities endeared Mr. Monk to all, and extreme regret is experienced at his untimely death.

Mr. Rudolf Stang

The death occurred on Thursday of Mr. Rudolf Stang, who for the past four or five years has been with the Zylstra Trading Co., Shanghai. Mr. Stang, who was 55 years of age, was at one time a wealthy merchant and was Dutch Consul in Omsk, Siberia, but the break-up of Russia saw the confiscation of his fortune by the Bolsheviks and his departure from that unhappy country. Mr. Stang leaves a widow to mourn him.

Capt. Neil McLean

We regret to learn of the death of Capt. Neil McLean on October 18 at the Vancouver General Hospital. Capt. Neil McLean, had been a master mariner on the Chinese coast for the past 20 years. He had retired from active service and was on his way home to Scotland. The remains will be shipped by the T. Edwards Co. to Glasgow, Scotland and from there to his home in the Isle of Skye, where interment will take place beside his late wife.

LITERATURE AND ARTS SOCIETY

New Body Formed by Wellknown Chinese Scholars

Several wellknown authors and artists, for the purpose of promoting moral and intellectual standards of Chinese Literature and Arts, have come together and organized a society, namely the Literature and Arts Society of China. At the present moment there are about 60 members and they have held a General Meeting a few evenings ago at the Directors' Hall of the Great World to adopt a Constitution and set of Bye-Laws.

The Society has no chairman or president, it is governed by a Board of Council of nine members, and a committee of 20 members. Those elected by the General meeting as board of Council were, Messrs. Yuen

INTERESTING SOUVENIR FOR WAYFOONG

An Antique Seven-Storeyed Pagoda

A highly interesting mark of the appreciation in which the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation is held by Chinese merchants and public men has just been given. It has taken the form of the presentation to the Bank of a very handsome model of a pagoda by two of the leading members of the Chinese community, Mr. Chu Pao-san, the well-known merchant and ship-owner who has for long been at the head of the activities of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Fu Siao-en, managing director of the Commercial Bank of China, and a Director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. Advantage was taken of the presence in Shanghai of Mr. A. G. Stephen, chief manager of the Bank, to make the presentation, the souvenir being handed over to him and to Mr. G. H. Stitt, the local manager.

The pagoda, which stands about 10 ft. in height, is one of those works of art which it is the envy of all art collectors to possess. As stated, there are seven storeys, each one containing a beautifully carved joss. One or two of these are in devotional attitude, while others hold sacred relics. From the beautifully carved eaves hang bells, perfect in every detail as well as tone. The attention to strict detail in a work of this kind is remarkable, for not only does a broad flight of steps lead to the ground floor, but each storey is provided with a balcony carried out in correct proportion to the whole.

As mentioned, the pagoda is an extremely attractive piece of workmanship, and it may be hoped that for long it will adorn the interior of the Bank here.

FIFTY-THREE Chinese refugees arrived from the earthquake devastated areas of Japan on Sunday, states the vernacular press.

Dr. Hsu En-yuen, formerly governor of the Bank of China, who is now first vice-president of Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, arrived in Shanghai on Wednesday in a private car attached to the express train from Nanking.

Han Yung, Pao Tien Siao, Hee Yu Kung, Chen Fei Kung, S. C. Chow, Chen Yu Yuen, Y. Tsin Tsar, Sung Tung Wu and D. K. Wong. The committee is composed of Messrs. Yu Dah Yung, Chow Nan Kai, S. T. Shih, K. C. Kiang, J. T. Hsieh, K. Y. Chang, Woo Chee Dzong, S. N. Chang, D. N. Yen, D. K. Chao, Pih Yee Hung, Liu San Loong, C. N. Zee, Y. G. Key, K. C. Chi, K. T. Kao, P. W. Chang and Bu Ling Hou.

FLOWERS OF THE UNITED STATES

Charming Account to A. W. C. on Every State its Own Special Flower

In choosing a subject to present to the American Woman's Club which would be of interest to all whether or not they were gardeners, the Gardening Department very happily selected the subject of the United States flowers and Mrs. Fryer, chairman of that Department, read a paper on the subject. A large amount of the material which she gathered on the subject has been obtained during the past months from America where a movement is on foot at present to save the national wild flowers. The United States contains a greater variety of species of wild flowers than any equal area on the globe. Prints of the flowers which have been adopted by the different states were shown. These prints were reproductions of originals made by Miss Eton, who is in charge of the botanical gardens in New York.

Most interesting facts about the flowers were told by Mrs. Fryer and also legends and traditions connected with them, only a few of which can be mentioned here. Oklahoma has selected the mistletoe, the only parasitic flower chosen. There are 400 species of mistletoe. This plant has the smallest number of pores to the square inch of any, only 200, while the lilac has 200,000. Vermont has chosen the red clover, a most extraordinary seed-bearer. This is the humble bee's flower and the clover will not blossom without the aid of him. When red clover was taken to Australia, it did not succeed because of the absence of the humble-bee. Nebraska's flower is the golden rod, a typically American flower. There are over 85 species of it and it is supposed to have healing properties. The bitter-root was selected by Montana, a plant, the roots of which the Indians used for food. Arkansas and Michigan both chose the apple blossom, both of these states being the native home of the crab apple, the Adam of all the 300 varieties of apples now in existence. Around no fruit is there so much of legend, tradition and mysticism gathered.

Louisiana and Mississippi selected the magnolia for its exquisite beauty and delightful fragrance, Texas, the blue bonnet or lupin, West Virginia, the rhododendron, and California, the golden poppy which is the essence of California sunshine. It is said that when the western coast is aglow with poppies, it serves as a beacon to sailors.

THE Christian Literature Society gratefully acknowledges the contribution of Tls. 1,000 from H. E. Tsao Kun, President of China, towards the Triple Extension Fund.

EARTHQUAKES: LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

At the meeting of the Quest Society Dr. Chatley spoke on the above subject. He commenced by describing in general terms the instruments which are used for observing the tremors of the earth's surface. The use of horizontal and inverted pendulums was referred to as an improvement on the older methods which employed vertical cylinders or balls in cups and some details were given of the very delicate Galitzin seismographs which are the last word in seismographic instruments. Reference was also made to the statistical and topographical study of shocks perceptible to all and to the general association of earthquake regions with fault lines, ocean abysses and volcanoes.

He went on to speak of the results of the analysis of the instrumental records, pointing out how a comparison of the records at various stations of any one shock of known location enables the speed with which the tremor is transmitted to be calculated. The secondary waves due to direct transmission through the body of the earth and by reflexion from various parts of its surface indicate certain definite ideas as to the rigidity of the interior of the earth and provide a means by which the position of a shock can be computed from instrumental records at a distant place. A study of the numerical frequency and relative magnitude of the shocks also serves as a rough guide to the future probabilities of quakes in any one locality.

Dealing with the cause of earthquakes he pointed out that the layers or strata of rock of which the surface of the earth is composed show cracks at various places which may extend for many miles and along these cracks the rocks show clear signs of having moved. Such a crack is termed a "fault-line" and zones of great earthquake activity tend to lie on or near important fault lines. The varying thickness of the crust of the earth as distinguished from the plastic "magma" beneath, is also a factor and it appears certain that the places where the surface slopes rapidly (as in the Tuscarora Deep east of Japan) are points of weakness. The continuous process by which rivers carve away the hills and deposit the material as silt or mud in the sea is one of the main factors in disturbing the balance of the crust; in addition to this there may be heat effects.

The mental effects of earthquakes are very important; in view of the regularity and lack of discrimination shown by quakes they cannot be regarded as the "Decree of Heaven" in the Chinese moral sense, but there is still a wide belief in their retributive character.

Some 4,000 earthquakes are recorded in Chinese annals, but the most serious ones have been in the mountainous areas. Some 40 are recorded within about 500 years in Shanghai but no great danger has been experienced in any of them. The most active local centres are in northern Anhui and southern Fukien respectively. There is an excellent observatory at Siccawei and small tremors are recorded quite frequently. Engineers are interested in buildings which can resist shock and obviously those forms which are tied together at the floors (steel cage and reinforced concrete) are preferable. Some forms capable of oscillation will stand well but obviously nothing can resist a really bad shock.

FATHER FROC

A Well Deserved Compliment to the Head of Siccawei

The congratulations of Shanghai residents of all nationality will cordially be extended to the Rev. Fr. Louis Froc, S.J., Director of Siccawei Observatory, upon having received the Henri d'Orléans medal, awarded by the Société de Géographie Commerciale in recognition of his most valuable work at the Observatory. The labours of Father Froc, like those of all his brethren at the Observatory, are modestly carried on far from the public eye, and rarely do they come into prominent notice, publicity being no part of Siccawei's programme except in a strictly scientific way. Thus it is that little is known of the personal history and work of these excellent public servants, to whom we are daily indebted for information of a most valuable character. Fr. Froc has been associated with Siccawei for 40 years, and has been its Director during the past quarter of a century. Under his expert hand, the department in which the Observatory specializes—Meteorology—has been finely developed and is now a vital and indispensable part of the public service. We shall shortly have the privilege and pleasure of publishing a short account of the Observatory's history, and from this will be seen the extremely important part Siccawei has taken in providing mariners of the China coast with accurate information on weather conditions, especially during the typhoon season, information which has been of inestimable value. To this work Fr. Froc has devoted himself with patience and unceasing diligence, and the community is indeed indebted to him and his staff.

THE engagement is announced of Miss A. Kosoulya of Sebastopol and Mr. W. P. Galvin of the Asiatic Petroleum Company (North China), Ltd., Taiyuanfu.

THE S. V. C. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

Ceremony at the Town Hall

A good deal of pains had been taken by the staff in preparing the Town Hall for the Corps Rifle Meeting prize distribution on Monday, and those responsible are to be congratulated upon a very effective display. The platform, with a very handsome group of prizes for its main feature, was particularly well arranged. Amongst the guests entertained by Colonel Gordon and officers of the Corps were Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson and officers of his staff, Mr. S. Fessenden, Chairman of the Council and Civil Commandant, Mrs. W. P. Lambe, who gave away the prizes, Sir Edward and Lady Pearce, and his Honour Judge Peter Grain.

The prize-giving was preceded by an excellent entertainment. A nice selection of music was played by the Municipal Orchestra, songs were rendered by Mrs. E. Snowden Jones, Mrs. A. C. Godby, Mr. F. E. Beatty, and Mr. V. Meyer, all being greatly appreciated, and the ladies receiving pretty bouquets. Mr. W. J. Dexter accompanied. Mr. G. B. Stormes obliged with a couple of humorous numbers, and Mr. Wang Quen-shan made the hit of the evening with some marvellous mimicry, wonderfully true to nature and characterized with rare humour. Whether he was imitating a Klaxon motor horn or feline infelicities of the small hours, Mr. Wang was equally clever and accurate, drank quantities of tea, and seemed to enjoy the show as much as his audience, which was saying a great deal.

COLONEL GORDON'S SPEECH.

The entertainment being over, Col. Gordon made a brief speech. He said: Ladies and gentlemen, The annual prize distribution is always a red-letter day in the Volunteer year, and this year it is particularly so because of the high standard of marksmanship required to have gained a prize. I am not easily satisfied when it comes to matters concerning efficiency, but I can say now that in the course of my 30 years' service in all parts of the world, I have never seen a better conducted rifle meeting nor competitions more keenly contested. No man has won a trophy without having to work for it, and having to work hard. The thanks of the Corps are due to Major Stewart and his Committee for the excellent arrangements made by them. I also take this opportunity of thanking the friends of the Corps who gave these prizes, tangible proof of their interest and pride in the S. V. C.

This, ladies and gentlemen, is a noteworthy year in our history. We have reached a strength of 1,540 all ranks, exceeding by 120 the highest figure ever reached since the formation of the Corps. There is sufficient of the jolly optimist in me to believe that we

shall go on growing in popularity and number until we have a force big enough for all the duties we may be called upon to perform in the defence of this ever-growing city. There is a keenness among all ranks that makes me a very proud man to command such a Corps, and I can assure you that, although we are growing in strength, its efficiency as a fighting machine stands as high as ever it was. When a great representative gathering such as we have here to-night comes to support its local army on such an occasion as this, it burnishes up afresh the motto to which we owe our fealty. You hold it up to us anew, and we gather strength by it, more convinced than ever that there is only one motto for the soldier, faithfully and fearlessly to do his duty (applause).

A SMALL COMPACT ARMY.

Mr. Fessenden, saying a few words in support of the Commandant, said Shanghai was indeed proud of the S.V.C. and grateful for all it had done. His own opinion was that it was the finest volunteer corps in the world. Better individual companies might perhaps be found, but taken as a whole, as a small compact army, he doubted very much whether any other force was its equal in efficiency. The hope of everybody was that the Corps would continue to make progress, and of this there could be little doubt providing there was a continuance of the policy which had produced the present excellent results (applause).

Mrs. Lambe then gave away the prizes, of which the Chinese and Japanese companies gathered in a very large proportion, and her long task having been fulfilled, she was cordially thanked by Colonel Gordon and presented with a handsome bouquet of flowers.

Refreshments were afterwards served, and so ended a very enjoyable function.

The local examinations of the University of Hongkong commenced on Monday at the Public School for Chinese, which is the examination centre for Shanghai and district. There are 85 candidates taking either the junior, senior or matriculation. Similar examinations are being held at various centres throughout China and at Hongkong, Singapore, Java and Penang. The total number of candidates is 854.

At a meeting held in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on Saturday night, the following gentlemen were elected directors to the Good Roads Movement for the ensuing year:—Mr. Sze Liang-zay, Mr. Wang Tsuchia, Mr. Wu Shan, Dr. P. W. Kuo, Mr. Hsu Yuan, Mr. Chang Ve-yung, Dr. C. T. Wang, Mr. P. K. Chu, Dr. George Chien Hsu, Gen. Pah Wen-wei, Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Dr. T. H. Lee, Mr. Yu Yah-ching, Mr. Zia Kia-tze and Mr. Wang Wen-tien.

THE AUTUMN FLOWER SHOW

Rare Display of Chrysanthemums at Horticultural Society's Exhibition

At the Autumn Show of the Shanghai Horticultural Society, held on Tuesday at the Town Hall, lovers of chrysanthemums had an opportunity of inspecting a representative collection of plants which included both old and new varieties. Shortly after the show opened, at 3 in the afternoon, it became difficult to distinguish the exact colours owing to the artificial light in that portion of the building where were exhibited most of the finest blooms; nevertheless they made an imposing and beautiful display. Compared with the last two years, the hall was much more crowded. The chrysanthemum section included a fine massed exhibit of all varieties at the further end of the hall from the Council parks, while in the centre was an imposing array from the British Women's Association's Gardening Section.

Three of the most successful exhibitors were Lord Li Ching-mei, Lady Pearce and Mr. Way Yu-ding. Lord Li's Lilac Lotus, in several varieties, was of a striking shape and delicate lilac colour. Among the well formed varieties showing the extraordinary name of Earpick, ranging from orange, to salmon and purple, was one sent by Lady Pearce, of a light shade of blue. Mr. Way Yu-ding specialized in the Needle variety, a very fine specimen of his being the Yellow Haired Needle, which gained a first prize. All the classes were well contested in the yellow and white blooms.

Mrs. Rayner exhibited a valuable collection of tropical plants, one of the largest collections in the hall. Most of her Begonias were in bloom, affording a rich splash of colour.

The miniature gardens were a feature of the show this year. One garden was a scale model of a French Concession pleasure, complete with two tennis courts, lake and shrubberies. The Japanese Ladies' Club exhibits in this section, perfect examples of landscape gardening, drew three prizes.

The show was open until late at night, and drew a large attendance during the afternoon and evening. Lady Jellicoe was among the visitors.

Mr. P. Henry Teng, a happy father, sends us the following delightful paragraph:

Mr. P. Henry Teng, president of Sam Lim Institute, Shanghai, celebrated the birth of a son the other night. Both foreign and Chinese guests, as Mr. and Mrs. Reiter, Mr. and Mrs. Dyson, Mr. Suri, etc. etc., were entertained with Magic showing, performed by the Magic Dept. of the Institute, and Chinese Dinner. Congratulations Mr. Teng!

B. W. A. RECEPTION

Members Meet Lady Jellicoe and Lady Leveson

The reception tendered by the B.W.A. to Lady Jellicoe and Lady Leveson at Headquarters on Thursday afternoon was an exceptionally brilliant and delightful affair, attended by a large number. As guests reached the second floor where the secretary's office and temporary salesroom are situated, the gay colours of the flags from H.M.S. Hawkins reminded one that this was a Navy reception. The artistic display of the Union Jack and other flags on the stair cases and in the salesroom was the work of Mrs. A. C. Clear and the decorations of the reception room were done by the Gardening Section, the potted plants being lent through the courtesy of Mr. Macgregor of the S.M.C. The gay salvias, chrysanthemums and palms made an artistic background for the throng of charmingly gowned women who filled the large room and overflowed into the tea room.

Mrs. O. M. Green, the acting Chairman, and Mrs. A. C. Clear, Vice-Chairman, presented the members to the guests of honour with such deft words of introduction as to establish an immediate rapport and the distinguished visitors had some individual greeting for every new-comer, thus making a real pleasure of the brief conversations and banishing the perfunctory formalities of the usual reception. The Entertainment Section served the daintiest of refreshments with their usual cordial hospitality and the Needlecraft, Book, and Olde Village Store stalls were visited by many. An opportunity will be given intending purchasers to secure any articles which may be left during the week during the secretary's office hours.

RUSSIAN POLICEMEN

Would-be Recruits in Great Force

Scores of Russians visited the Municipal Police Headquarters on Thursday in the hope of securing appointment to the new Russian squad which is being raised for duties in Wayside, and other localities where numerous refugees reside.

Despite rumours that the successful applicants were only to receive half the pay now drawn by foreign constables, no quarters and only part-time employment, the Council's plans in the matter are still undecided, a "North-China Daily News" representative was informed.

The French police, in whose ranks are already a number of Russian detectives, recently engaged 14 more Russians for the uniformed branch.

CORRESPONDENCE

CHINA'S NEED OF MARITIME LAWS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Regarding a "leader" recently published in your columns wherein was pointed out the chaotic condition of China's shipping through the non-existence of maritime laws, it may be recollected that your comments were replied to Mr. T. C. Leang, who contended that such laws had been promulgated, copies of which could be obtained from the Ministry of Communications, Peking. Application by this Guild to the Ministry for a copy has elicited the following reply which may be of interest to your shipping readers:—

"With reference to your letter of October 13 addressed to the Secretary of this Ministry, we wish to point out to you that the navigation laws as enumerated in a letter to the "North-China Daily News" at Shanghai, by Mr. Leang, are the draft laws of this Ministry and none of them has been promulgated for operation.

"Under these circumstances, we are sorry that we cannot supply you with a copy at present but will do so after their due promulgation.

"Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Y. H. HSIAO,
"Chief of Department."

I am, etc.,
W. E. KIRBY,
Secretary,

China Coast Officers' Guild.
Shanghai, Nov. 15, 1923.

DISTRESS IN GERMANY.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am much pleased to find in your issue of to-day an appeal on behalf of the people of Germany. I know from personal observation how distressful their condition was as long ago as last winter, so I need but little imagination to picture their condition now. But I fear that the majority of us, not yet freed from the ancient prejudices and falsehoods of the war period, are still under the impression that the German people is "playing possum." The old pernicious hatreds can only be dispelled quickly by the Press, in speaking the truth, not only about the condition of present-day Germany, as here, but about the true causes of the war and the actual conduct of it on both sides.

However, as your article hints, that is for the present beside the question. The fact remains that countless numbers of our fellow-creatures are in danger of death from starvation. But now, Sir, if your article is indeed an "Appeal for the Relief of That

Country," will you kindly publish the name and address of some society or organ which is undertaking relief work? Do I understand that the "Christian Science Monitor" proposes to do this? If so, at what address will it receive donations?

If an opportunity were but furnished, I believe I would not be the only Englishman in Shanghai to help.

I am, etc.,
N. W. K.

Shanghai, Nov. 15, 1923.

WIRELESS AT SEA.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As I write I have before me recent reports from different sources on the great advantages gained by shipowners by having reliable wireless installations on board their vessels, operated by competent operators.

The great advantage of wireless has time and again been pointed out to the public in the East, and particularly at Hong-kong and Shanghai, so it is felt that the men, who sail in these waters require some means of safety, and as wireless affords the only protection it is urged that the respective Governments make compulsory the carriage of wireless telegraphy on all vessels calling at, and sailing from the above ports.

The great disregard for the safety of life and property at sea as shown by the shipowners in the past must cease, and cease immediately and the only way that will bring this about is for the public to say, we demand that our property be protected at sea and for the seaman to say, that we demand that we are supplied with the only means of succour in case of disaster to some of the "Rotten old boxes" sailing the China coast; civilized nations throughout the world demand these protections, why not China? The answer is that too many people in high places are afraid of their jobs: the writer speaks plain facts, having sailed in these waters and spent much time on the study of the all important question "Wireless and Safety of Life at Sea."

The writer has no interest whatever in the sale of wireless apparatus beyond the great desire to help sailors and to minimize the number of casualties on our Coast whereby many valuable lives are lost each year; the Marconi Company hold a very strong humanitarian view on the matter and wireless can be placed on vessels at a very moderate sum, and that Company are ever willing to meet the shipowners in a general desire to assist those who go down to the sea in ships. Do shipowners want another "Mylie" case before they act?

There is on the market a wireless apparatus which can be fitted to almost any type of craft

from the huge trans-Atlantic liner with a powerful spark and C. W. Apparatus, emergency Gear, and direction finder, down to the little $\frac{1}{2}$ K. W. set. There is wireless alarm apparatus contained in a steel bullet-proof case which, by pressing a button, can do excellent service on a river boat as a protection against piracy. Shipowners would do well to acquaint themselves with this apparatus and do away with useless methods which at present exist on river craft in China.

THE DIRECTION FINDER.

In a recent communication issued by the International Radio Telegraph Bureau at Berne to all governments, prominence was given to the statement, "That ship direction finders are rendering an inestimable service to navigation, therefore it is not astonishing that their utilization is continuously increasing. I may add that this is a very encouraging official commentary on the success that has attended the efforts of years, and it constitutes a good lead for progressive shipowners. 'Where are they in China? progressive at the cost which they never hesitate to think over.

As an example of the use of a direction finder we may take the case of the C. P. R. steamer Metagama which ran into a dense fog off Bella Island and was navigated by the aid of bearings obtained with the direction finder, the great utility with which their apparatus could be used in cases of thick weather on the coast of China is apparent to any intelligent man.

The rescue of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Antaneda constituted another triumph for this latest development of wireless science.

A heavy gale had left the Antaneda drifting helplessly with broken-down engines and listing at an angle of 50 degrees in a heavy sea. Her captain sent out the S. O. S. signal for help, but in the thick weather he could get no observations of sun or stars, and had to estimate his position by dead reckoning. His calculations proved to be 90 miles out. Several vessels went to his assistance and steamed about near the position given without finding a trace of the Antaneda but the str. Fanad Head, by means of her direction finder discovered the true position of the vessel. She was nearer to the Fanad Head than to the ship which had originally steamed to her assistance, and the Captain of the Fanad Head proceeded to the spot where he calculated the other vessel to be. Thus a rescue was effected, which resulted in the saving of the crew due alone to wireless telegraphy. Had these vessels not been fitted with wireless telegraphy another story might have been written.

I am, etc.,

SAFETY AT SEA.

Shanghai, Nov. 18, 1923.

COTTON IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As a gradely lad I've read th' letter written to your newspaper by that chap as coes hissell "Clogs."

I think this mon fancies hissell as a humourist and am bown to see mi pals abawt it becose yo see th' "Village Lad's Club" i Shanghai, has gotten a bit sad lately and we were nobbut gassing abawt it t'other neet, but we couldna come to any arrangements becose most on um said as how there wern't a reet spankin humourist abawt to liven us up, but it seems they'r ow not guessing reet.

Neaw this mon's joke abawt "Flour Bags" shows he's gifted wi a good sense o' humour an I think th' lad could do hissell justice an buck up a lot on us i China as sometimes gets Dumps.

Besides hé meight if he has ony moore such rattling jokes mak a bit o brass too, which uld help him to pay for his own refreshment a eaur Club, becose th' Committee's mixed, some chaps being Tykes an we han a Scotty too, an when it comes to th' Clubs' partin for entertainers these chaps ull not stump up, so th' entertainer as to go round with th' Hat.

Neaw yo con plainly see that if th' humourist were to get th' company in a very good humour he'ed cop more "Tin" becose some great thinkin lad said "Thru th' sympathies comes th' brass."

Comin to th' serious side o' t letter, as th' owd lad seems to know a lot abawt t'finished article, an tells us hissell that he yeard Mr. Kearsley abawt ten year since, an has read o'th articles in your newspaper abawt Cotton, we mun conclude th' lad is one o' them "Fawst" sort, an knows a lot abawt th' raw material an th' labour an could do us ow a lot o' good if he'ed tell us summat abawt his ten years i China wi these Chinese.

He talks abawt th' experts having failed, well as th' kids write i their copy books, "If at first yo conna succeed, try, try again," so that's that.

Neaw as I've owready said, this chap being one o' them funny uns, I think it wouldna be a bad thowt if he'd combine th' seriousness with humour an pay us a visit to eaur Club, when we could try him eawt an see if he has ony gam i' him.

I con assure him he'ed no need to be bashful an he con call hissell "Clogs" or ony name he likes, becose someone said "What's in a name" an its a rule at eaur Club not to ax ony questions abawt friendly visitin chaps if one o' th members brings um in.

If it could be fixed up we can have a reet good neet on it, an ax Mr. Kearsley to come too, an them two expert chaps, Mr. Kerfoot an Mr. Whitworth us as been

writin to your papper an some more Cotton men that's bin to Africa an Wigan an some o' them othter foreign places.

Th' Committee could get a lot o' Cotton seed an fertilizer an a Ballad singer too for demonstratin an keepin up th' sympathy touch.

So Mester Editor, if yo are in with th' movement proposed i th' letter an we han a bit of a doo, yo con send one of your reporters (we'st want a good listerner becose there'll be so mony on um talkin, an p'rhaps ow at once) an he con write yo summat as uld be a good thing for your newspaper next mornin an get yo a lot more readers?

I remain, Mester Editor,

TIM BOBBIN.

Shanghai, (via Manchester),
Nov. 18, 1923.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to your comment, under the above heading in Saturday's issue of the paper.

If what you say of the morals of the classes through whose hands the cotton passes, before being sold to the mills, is correct, surely it would be better for the mill-owners and manufacturers to dispense with these people, and buy direct from the growers? "If thine eye offend thee, pluck it out."

I am, etc.,

"CLOGS"

P. S. Tim Bobbins' letter in to-day's issue is not worthy of consideration, for it does not answer my questions, and neither he nor the others of "th' Village Lad's Club," seem to realize the seriousness of the cotton situation in China to-day, and apparently forget that many thousands are dependent on "King Cotton" for their living.

"CLOGS"

Shanghai, Nov. 20, 1923.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Wot wi letters fra "Clogs" an' "Tim Bobbin" yore baan ta ave summat agate if yo goo on wi' it.

Wot's this "Village Lads' Club" uz "Tim Bobbin" tawks abaas? Aw've never yerd abaas it afoor. Weer is it? Duz 'e mean't "Lancastrian Society"? Wun ut chaps uz belongs to it wunce axed me ta join but wen 'e sed uz a lot on em weren't Lancashire lads ut all but sum on em cum fro London an' Scotland aw sed uz aw'd rayther ev nowt ta do wi' it.

Wot's a Scotsman want to join't Lancastrian Society for? 'e knows nowt abaas lakin at punch-cap, tin i't ring, glass allies and laking fur beecums. If yo tell'd sum o' theez London Lancastrians ta "Od thi wisht," or "Tine't dur" or "Oppen thi gob and shove aat thi lolliker" or to "Shut th'oon dur," e'd laff fit to brast issel. Only t'other neet

wun on em axed me't ruad ta't Russian Consulate an' wen aw sceed it were cynanheynst Thastor 'aas 'e looked at mi as if 'e thowt aw were welly gawmless.

The foregoing may seem a far-rago of nonsense to the majority of your readers but to a native Lancastrian it will come as a protest against the admission to membership of the Lancastrian Society of gentlemen not of Lancashire birth and breeding. True, they may be engaged in selling Lancashire Piece Goods, but their sympathies with the County Palatine begin and end there.

I am, etc.,
DICK O' BOBS.

Shanghai, Nov. 20, 1923.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May I suggest to "Dick o' Bobs," that his letter in to-day's issue of the paper, should have been headed "Clubs i' Choina," not "Cotton i' Choina."

I agree with what he says, but what about Cotton?

If "flour bags" are not improved upon, soon there will be no need of a Lancastrian Society.

I am, etc.,
"CLOGS."

Shanghai, Nov. 22, 1923.

MR. CHU CHAO-HSIN'S FAIRY-TALES.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I do not know what particular functions are performed at home by the China Association, but one of inestimable value would be to keep a sharp look-out for the public utterances of the Chinese Minister and others who are constantly making, if not utterly untrue statements about China, certainly statements that make an entirely wrong impression on the too readily gulled public.

Take the speech of Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, as Delegate to the League of Nations, when, dealing with the opium and dangerous drugs traffic. He is reported to have said that China's total suppression of the opium traffic was witnessed by Sir John Jordan in 1917, and again, that China is always willing to participate in and support any movement in the interests of humanity.

An effective retaliation to such utter bunkum would have been a letter to the "Times" from the President of the China Association asking Mr. Chu Chao-hsin to explain the existence at the present time, of the active cultivation of the poppy in practically every province of China where it will grow, and how he can account for the fact that this is being done at the direct instigation of the officials of the very Government he represents and which, according to his own words, is doing everything in its power to fight the opium evil.

The trouble is that Mr. Chu Chao-hsin is a popular, plausible sort of person and whatever he says is almost certain to be accepted as the truth by the public at large, who unfortunately do not know the Chinese official mind and ways.

I am, etc.,
Z.

Shanghai, Nov. 16, 1923.

VISIONS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your leading article on the above subject of the 25th ultimo there were many points with which we might well express our accord. It does seem necessary, however, sometimes, to remind ourselves that, in this age, while we enjoy freedom of thought and expression, we also enjoy freedom of silence. If we feel no call to enter into a discussion there is no reason to assume that we are in agreement with the subject of it. Some of those to whom your article bears a reference would be glad to intimate that there is no justification for the supposition that, because they chose to be silent on the subject of these visions, they saw no incongruity in them. Many of us do not care to discuss these things in public, and saw no reason why we should alter this rule because others do not adhere to it. It is manifestly incongruous with reason to suppose a person in agreement with a subject just because he does not care to express his views upon it, when he would be only too glad if everybody would observe the rule laid down in your otherwise excellent article.

I am, etc.,
LIBERTY.

Kanlan, Nov. 10, 1923.

"A LITTLE LIST."

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Can you or any of your readers tell me where to find the words of a song published some years ago which began:—

"As some day it's sure to happen
A victim must be found
I've got a little list
I've got a little list."

and it went on:—

"Of something something offenders
Who might well be underground?"

I am, etc.,
SATA NAWAI TING.

Thatched House Club,
St. James's Street,
London, S.W.1.

Oct. 17, 1923.

P. S.—If the words are not known in Shanghai, perhaps your Australian readers could supply me with the information I desire.
S.N.T.

** Surely our correspondent remembers Koko's song in the "Mikado"? Or is there a leg-pull somewhere which, in these dull days, editorial ineptitude fails to spot?—Ed.

CRUELTY TO SLAVES.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your paper records to-day a case of cruelty to a slave girl.

Cases of cruelty to slaves are quite common as they usually are regarded as being little better than animals.

Some months ago a slave girl, aged 13, was beaten to death by her mistress, a Cantonese woman also residing in Chapei. Owing to the fact that this woman had a relative in the Nantao Court and also through the expenditure of some hundreds of dollars judiciously distributed among the proper parties, only a farcical inquest was held. The woman claimed that the slave had committed suicide. The Chinese coroner merely took a glance at the corpse—which was clothed to hide the bruises (and even if they were not hidden the official would have been stricken with temporary blindness by the glare of the dollars)—and ordered its burial.

There was much talk at first among the Chinese neighbours of volunteering as witnesses in order to have the woman severely punished, but owing either to their having also been bribed or to their suffering from "cold feet" or to some other unknown reason, none of them eventually took up the cause of the murdered slave.

If this is the way that Chinese authorities show justice to their own people, what will it be like should they have jurisdiction over foreigners (which Heaven forbid) in the unthinkable event of extraterritoriality being abolished? Your paper has given innumerable instances of the corruptness of all grades of Chinese officials, so I need say no more.

I am, etc.,
WHOLEHEARTEDLY FOR
EXTRATERRITORIALITY.

Shanghai, Nov. 20, 1923.

THE "KAISER OF THE PEACE."

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In face of the terribly grave news from Germany within the last few weeks, describing the almost complete ruin of the financial and commercial system, it is astonishing that no decisive action has yet been taken by the British Government. The time has passed when words have any validity or usefulness whatever. The official French reception of the British Note was both contemptuous and indifferent. So far, M. Poincaré has outpointed the British Government in every way. Very few of the London journals just received go the whole length of advocating a complete breach with the French. One who has the courage of his convictions is Mr. J. L. Gardiner of "The Observer." One cannot believe that the British Government will fail to produce within

a few days—for every hour now counts heavily in the scheme of things—a policy which will prevent the fulfilment of M. Poincaré's fixed object of securing the breaking-up of Germany. The French Premier speaks not only from a ruthless mind, incapable of international conceptions, but with a self-supporting country and nearly a million of bayonets behind him, the largest air service in existence, adequate supplies of every conceivable equipment of war, and a very considerable navy. Poincaré can command the military allegiance of all the new expanded States of Central Europe and the Balkans. He has well been called the "Kaiser of the Peace."

The British programme essentially needs time for its fulfilment, while the French have everything to gain by wasting time, which they have done assiduously for many months. They have now even adopted a practice, through the Parisian press, of encouraging the German Government to put forward suggestions, with which they dally until Poincaré contemptuously throws them aside in one of his numerous speeches. One thing is sure:—The sooner the German working classes break out into violence, the better for their country. It is impossible to believe that the present situation can continue without ending in general internal disturbances, which will at least serve as a despairing call to the more fortunate nations now so lamentably neglecting their duty.

The cables of the past weeks are again almost purely propagandist, devised by Foreign Offices to give reassurance to their peoples that is utterly without foundation. We are told that Mr. Baldwin and M. Poincaré have met and established a common point of view. The *communiqué* issued to the world on their behalf is a good example of international bluff.

I am, etc.,

E. DE VERNEAUX.

Shanghai, Nov. 20, 1923.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The ferrible heartrending epistle of Mr. E. de Verneaux in your issue of even date must touch the hearts of all Englishmen, aye and neutrals too. The French with their millions of bayonets, super-battleships, the largest air service in the world, and their bloodthirsty ruthless minds are capable of dismembering all white men, if necessary, and then of course they have expended states of Central Europe and the Balkans in reserve. In fact the world to-day is in a much worse position than in 1914, when a power, most certainly not so large as Mr. Verneaux would have us believe of the French to-day, rode roughshod over treaties and civilization in its efforts to conquer the world.

Then the almost complete ruin of the financial and commercial

system of Germany to-day is the most tragic utterance of Mr. Verneaux and the only remedy is for Great Britain to "put Germany on her feet."

Out here we see the German representative "down and out," infinitely worse than any poor soul at the Wayport Rooms.

A fatuous and misguided press has encouraged people like Mr. de Verneaux to think this way. Strange that this lesson is thrown away on the practical industrialist. Speaking to one who has just toured Germany he states that as he proceeded from city to city and saw the grandeur of architecture and wealth of merchandise repeated everywhere he felt that Germany to-day is more advanced and developed in every way than even England.

The plain man from Bradford, Nottingham or Leicester will not need to be told what would happen if the manufacturers who have this inestimable advantage were "put upon their feet," and were once more scouring the habitated globe for trade.

All of which is most instructive and most galling. What shall we do about it?

In war it is well understood that nothing is so valuable as knowledge of your enemy.

Now this is where the snag comes in, poor Mr. de Verneaux has been reading articles in the "Observer" by Mr. J. L. Gardiner—or was it the Shanghai Press—and he has quite missed gaining knowledge of one's enemy. That is exactly where France scores to-day, and if Mr. de Verneaux has any doubt about the Englishman's opinion he has only to read the articles of Lovat Fraser, James Lumsden, Lord Rothermere, Captain Peter Wright and a score of others in the British Press that circulates to over nine millions daily, or come a little nearer and attend the French Club on Armistice night. After all its the Fighting man that holds the Peace.

I am, etc.,

V. H.

Shanghai, Nov. 22, 1923.

UNDERSELLING BY GERMANY.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In yesterday's paper under Notes and Comments the question was raised of giving Germany a helping hand. The average business man would like to know why Germany can underquote other nations in the world's markets when her economic and financial conditions are reputed to be in such a chaotic state.

To cite my own case, which is not an isolated one, I represent several British manufacturers and am also in a position to import German cargo which is roughly 10 per cent. cheaper than its British equivalent. I find myself obliged to handle German goods in order to keep a hold on the market while our British

works and factories are running on short time and unemployment is little short of catastrophic.

If a helping hand will alter this state of affairs by all means let it be given. But if it is due to Germany's depreciated currency, as we are led to believe, then it is high time some definite action be taken to neutralize its disastrous effects.

I am, etc.,

M. T.

Shanghai, Nov. 20, 1923.

I.S.S. BIG PRIZES.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Ever since your representative's call on Mr. J. Boudin of the I. S. S. and the publication of his answers in your issue of Oct. 25, I have been feeling that my proposed petition for the abolition of the "Big Prize" would be ineffective unless based on the legal aspect of the question.

I have therefore consulted with a French legal authority who is of the opinion that the French Law prohibits the institution of lottery business and that the reimbursement over and above the face value of the bond issued by a savings society could only be interpreted as a lottery. I communicated in four successive letters with the I. S. S. to the same effect and asked for a legal explanation of the so-called "cumulative progressive reimbursement" and not a single word of reply has been received on this point.

If they had given me a satisfactory legal answer to my inquiry, I would have either remained silent or torn away my bond since a bondholder is not in a position to interfere with their administration which is in accordance with the law. Now I have to solicit the opinions of the fellow-bondholders, especially those who have enthusiastically responded to my appeal.

Thanking you for your valuable space.

I am, etc.,

Y. L. Ho.

Shanghai, Nov. 21, 1923.

WORK has commenced on the removal of the str. Loongsang which foundered in the Southern fairway of the harbour in the typhoon of August 18. The wreck has been sold to Chinese for \$2,000. It has to be removed within three months.

THE plans for the opening of the new Northwestern University in Sianfu have got as far advanced as the appointment of a Director. The Cabinet Office has been requested to give the post to Mr. Fu Tung, by General Liu Tsen-hua, Civil and Military Governor of Shensi. Until the University actually opens the Director will have charge of the preparatory affairs.

SPORT

ENGINEER'S FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Engineers Football Association held on Tuesday, it was decided to re-enter the Football Association again, and the club is prepared to carry out its full list of fixtures beginning with next Saturday's match. The Recreation Club very kindly consented to withhold the transfers, which would have augmented their line-up materially and have allowed these men, though they are members of the Recreation Club, to stay by their football ties. Several members of the Shanghai Football Club have also joined in with the Engineers so that the awkward situation, which promised to ruin the sport in Shanghai has passed over. We are glad to note that the universal appeal of lovers of this game as expressed in these columns and wherever men met and talked the prompt sporting attitude of the players have relieved the situation.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

FIRST LEAGUE.

S. F. C. 4; St. Xaviers 0.
S. R. C. 5; Public School 1.

SECOND LEAGUE.

S. F. C. 2nd 2; St. Xaviers 2nd 0.
Police 2nd 4; Navy 1.
S. R. C. w.o. Public School.
Customs w.o. T. H. School.
Jewish R. C. v. Maritime Co.
cancelled.

The first Saturday's football play after the Engineer's retirement from the running was not the most successful, and whether it was the gloom cast round by their defection or just the bad weather it is hard to say, for but four of the seven fixed games were played throughout the full hour and a half, and in themselves were not the standard of last season's sport. True the Club scored four goals against the Xaviers and the Recs. made five against Public School, both of the losers being weaker sisters, yet nevertheless the full power of the winners should have been responsible for much larger goal numbers. In the minor league the Club was again victorious, this time over the Xaviers Seconds, while the Police amassed four goals to one for the Navy.

Derby Favourite Sold to Frenchman

Paris, Nov. 16.

M. Unze has bought Town Guard, the Derby favourite of 1923, who will continue his career in France. —French Wireless through Reuter.

BOXING

Heavyweight and Lightweight Championships

London, Nov. 20.

Owing to Joe Beckett's retirement from the ring, to-morrow's fight at the Albert Hall between Frank Goddard and Jack Bloomfield will be for the British heavyweight championship.

Ernie Rice will meet Harry Mason, the holder, for the lightweight championship of Europe and Britain. —Reuter.

Nov. 21.

Frank Goddard won the British heavyweight boxing championship at the Albert Hall to-night by beating Jack Bloomfield, who was disqualified in the second round.

At the outset Goddard rushed in and sent a right to the ribs. Bloomfield landed a nasty right hook to the jaw. Goddard leaned forward and pushed his opponent down through the ropes. He helped Bloomfield up, but immediately struck him causing a storm of booing from the spectators and drawing a warning from the referee.

In the second round Goddard was floored with a hard right but rose after a short count. Bloomfield attacked fiercely and again floored Goddard. As the latter attempted to rise Bloomfield hit him and the referee promptly disqualified him amid a great uproar.

At the Albert Hall to-night in a 20-round boxing match for the lightweight championship of Europe, Harry Mason (the holder) beat Ernie Rice on points.

Rice was always attacking and following Mason round the ring but the latter boxed skilfully on the retreat, getting in good left leads to the face and making Rice miss frequently. Mason led on points in the early rounds, but then Rice took command for some time, landing hefty swings and hooks. He floored Mason twice in the 14th round and once in the 15th. After that Mason had slightly the better of matters until the 20th round, when he was floored for a count of eight.

The decision of the referee had a mixed reception. —Reuter.

Siki Defeated in America

New York, Nov. 20.

In a 15-rounds heavyweight contest here to-night Kid Norfolk, an American negro, defeated the Senegalese, Battling Siki, on points after a slashing spectacular battle. Although obviously not in his best condition, Siki fought gamely and aggressively. Norfolk, however, assimilated his opponent's savage attacks meanwhile keeping up a withering onslaught that frequently had Siki distressed and bleeding profusely in the mouth, eyes and nose. —Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE RACE IN FRANCE

Six-cornered Contest Next May: Zev's Enormous Winnings

Louisville, Nov. 17.

In a mile and a quarter race here to-day Zev beat In Memoriam by a nose. —Reuter.

Louisville, Nov. 18.

Zev's victory over In Memoriam yesterday probably means that he will seek international honours, as the winner has been invited to compete in a six-cornered international race for a million francs purse at Longchamps next May. Mr. Sinclair, the owner of Zev, stated that Zev would undoubtedly compete in the race abroad, if the offer still held good, after his race against My Own in the latter part of November.

It is claimed that, as a result of his victory yesterday, Zev becomes the greatest money-winning horse on the turf. Mr. Sinclair yesterday cleared £5,000, thus increasing Zev's total winnings to £60,215. It is stated that this beats the records of the English cracks, Isinglass (£58,255) and Donovan (£55,443). —Reuter.

THE Russian Government has now sufficient confidence in its own gold-based currency (chervonetz) to collect shipping dues in this form. Hitherto it has demanded foreign currencies.

RUSSIAN refugees continue to cause some uneasiness among the residents of Chapei, and a further appeal has been made to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and the chief of police either to remove them or adopt some system of control.

MR. H. G. R. Leonard, State Treasurer, Selangor, and Assistant Treasurer, F.M.S., is going home on furlough early next month. Mr. A. S. Small, Assistant Director of Education, F.M.S. and S.S., is spoken of as his successor.

A very interesting and attractive booklet has just made its appearance, descriptive of the enterprises of the Mitsubishi Companies. Since it was compiled the earthquake in Japan has supervened, and an enclosure expresses the thanks of the company for the sympathy extended in connexion with the losses sustained. The ramifications of the Mitsubishi allied companies are very great, and the booklet just issued shows important interests in shipping, shipbuilding, commerce, banking, mining, engineering, under which heading comes the construction of aeroplanes and internal combustion engines, and real estate, the latter including much property in China and Japan and comprising the Marunouchi Building which withstood the earthquake in Tokio.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

"IN OUR CASE"

A Sermon Preached by the Rev. C. E. Darwent in Union Church, Tientsin, Sunday, October 7

Text: 1. John 1.9: "Herein was the love of God manifested in us (Margin "in our case"), that God hath sent his only-begotten Son into the world, that we might live through him."

John was an old man when he wrote this letter and in many ways there is weight to be attached to the well-considered utterances of old men. I say this in spite of the fact that at the present day old people and their opinions are somewhat at a discount. This is said to be the "day of young people." Older people are not exactly buried alive, as was the drastic method of the South Sea islanders in their pagan days and is still the cheerful habit in parts of Africa and among the Australian blacks. They buried them alive as useless and unproductive consumers. We do not do that, but we shelve them. I have heard it said that churches at Home on the look out for a minister refuse one fifty years of age. They seem to forget, that in the early years of the church the leading officials were called "elders," or presbyters, whence Presbyterian. The war has probably had something to do with this lowering of the value of old people for war is a monster that has no appetite for the old. It eats up the young. But, after all, old people have something to say for themselves. Their minds are made up which is something, and their beliefs, their principles and doctrines have been put to the test of the battle of life. They have had experience, which young people cannot possibly have had. That is a great thing in their favour. And they have also got a greater sense of responsibility than young people. That is another thing in their favour. They have found that many a theory that promises well does not work in the rough and tumble of life; and so their experience makes them chary of abandoning anything that they have held to be a truth. They have found that as a fact it works and has helped them over many a stony road, and through many a slough of difficulty, so they hold on to it.

Now, here is John. He is an old man. He is not the rather delicate and feminine looking man, that he is represented to be in the pictures of him "leaning on the Saviour's breast"—those of the Last Supper. He was a strong man. He beat Peter in their race to the sepulchre when news went round that Jesus had risen. He had done time in the marble quarries of Patmos in the persecution and had come out alive. That was a big achievement. The

Romans had no mercy on or pity for prisoners in the mines or quarries—no eight-hours day, no ladies giving the prisoners concerts. No! The Romans worked prisoners savagely. If they died under it there were plenty more. John had come through all that, as few of us would have done. John was too tough to kill. Even then, from that point of view, some attention should be given to his opinions for a man whose faith had survived that experience must have had a great deal to say for itself. You see, he had not lost his faith in Christ as the Saviour of the world even though it brought him hard labour. A good many people would have given it up. They have an idea that God ought to carry on the world like a well-managed Sunday School treat where the kettle never boils over and there is a present on the Christmas tree for every child. John had found that the world is not like that. There are things hard to explain in it—his time in the quarry in the broiling sun on a diet of a little barley bread washed down with water; yet he had hung on to his faith in God's love in Jesus Christ. He had not budged an inch from it as the troubles of life make some budge from it. And he was a man who knew life. In busy Galilee, in Jerusalem, in queenly Ephesus a man got to know human life, its needs and its problems just as well as we do in our own cities. A common idea is that the apostles were too good to know life. That is an entirely wrong idea. In the best sense of the word, John was a man of the world, not, in fact, taken in so easily by the devil as many who boast that they are "men of the world."

MARBLE QUARRIES.

Thus there is every reason why we should attach great importance to a man nearly one hundred years old who sets out to treat of what the margin calls "our case". The love of God is manifested "in our case". His meaning is that substantially we are all in the same case. We do not all have to work in the marble quarries, but there is a marble quarry of some kind for every man in the world. There is a hard and inexplicable experience to go through and more than one. Human nature is the same in all ages and death and eternity loom over us as they did

over John. troubles vex us and sins have their old habit of staring us in the face long after they have been committed, making a thoughtful man wonder what he is going to do about them, and making a still more thoughtful man wonder what God is going to do about them. The "case" of man is a very complicated one. It has relations with the past, with the eternal future, and both of these mixed up with our present life and all its activities and responsibilities. Our case, in fact, is a very seriously helpless one. We are utterly powerless to do anything to make things right for ourselves as to death and eternity; we cannot recall and undo our past sins; we have only a small outfit of moral power.

We seem to have been a long time getting to the text but there is a great deal in the kind of approach we make to a subject. And this account of John as an authority, speaking from a very full experience, has seemed to me the best way of approach to the text. What John is trying to tell the people to whom he is writing is this: "What is the essence of this Gospel, that has been so much to him and that has borne him through so many trials: 'Herein was the love of God manifested in our case, that God hath sent his only-begotten Son into the world.'" The first thing then, that he tells them is, that God himself had come into the world when Jesus Christ came. Here, indeed is news! John was a Jew. He belonged to the nation which had always had a grand conception of God. Had there been no Jews there could have been no Christians. No! God—holy, gracious, forgiving iniquity and sin, yet high and lifted up. the infinite and eternal! What does not the world owe to the Jews for having kept that grand faith alive in a sinful world, black and debased with idolatries and cruel rites? John had always believed in this great and gracious God, the God of his fathers. And he had believed that this great and gracious God had for centuries sent prophets and psalmists and wise men to reveal him to men, to make known his will and his loving purposes to mankind. Moses, Isaiah, Daniel were among them. And great indeed they were and are still. Only Christ's apostles come anywhere near them in the common estimation of mankind. But John had found that a wonderful thing had happened in the history of his people, and of the world. God had not sent just another prophet into the world, somewhat holier than his predecessors such as Isaiah, but God had himself come into the world in Jesus with whom he had tramped the roads of Palestine for

three years. God had come. That is an entirely different thing from sending men however good. "God sent his only-begotten Son." You cannot call any man, however holy, the "only-begotten Son of God." It would be nonsense and the man whom you described in such a term would be horrified at it.

A CLASS BY ITSELF.

And this is the first thing to put Christianity in a class by itself. Our case was so grievous, the crisis so urgent, that God himself came and "dwelt among us," and worked and suffered among and with us. I remember that years ago there was a fall of earth and old walls in Rome and that some people were buried under the ruins. Of course men set to work to try and dig them out. And word had been sent up to the palace to tell the king. At once the king, Victor Emmanuel, went down and took a pick and began digging himself. That is the idea of the Gospel. That is what John had come to see in Jesus Christ. God had not sent, but had come. He had taken a pick, not left the work of rescue to others. "Herein was the love of God manifested in our case. Here is the appeal and uniqueness of Christianity. God himself, we believe, shouldered the burden, took the pick, and dug man out of the smother of sin and death that had overwhelmed him.

It is the most amazing thing in the world, yet, if you believe it, it is the thing that makes the heart bound with joy. It means, that somehow God himself has taken over the tremendous task of clearing sin out of the human soul and out of the world. God has not left it to us and our efforts and theories and moral endeavour. We can use all of these that we can; but man's experience is that he has always failed to cleanse his soul and here is the "good news" of the Gospel, God took up the pick. He came, suffered and rose again in his Son. That is the meaning of the Christian doctrine of grace. No one could have compelled the Eternal to do that. No. He did it because he loved us; "Herein was the love of God manifested in our case, that God hath sent his only-begotten Son into the world that we might live through him."

It may be asked, how it was that John got convinced of that in three short years. It is indeed a wonder. But the answer is that neither he nor any of the disciples could help it. Jesus made such an overwhelming impression on their souls that they couldn't help it. Nothing was clearer to them than that while He was like men in some things, He was unlike them in still greater things. He struck them as the sun compared with the light of stars. He did the work and exercised the functions of God. He forgave sins; He legislated for eternity; He flooded their souls with such divinity, such truth, such love, that there was

nothing else for it but to say what John does say, "He sent his Only-begotten Son." But that was not all. John had found that after this Christ had passed away, He had not really passed away. He had been a living presence to John in the city, on the sea, in the quarries, as when he had been with Him on earth. And it is because Jesus Christ is that to His people that Christians of all kinds hang on to the belief in His divine nature with undying tenacity. It is no use anyone wasting his money to publish a half-penny pamphlet proving that Christ is a man only. They know well enough that He is more; He is "the only-begotten Son of God."

"That we might live through him." That does not need much explaining. It cannot be defined any more than physical life can be defined. Yet we all know what life is. So is it with this life spoken of by John that comes to the soul of a man to whom Christ is all that he was to John. It is the communication of new divine life to all who keep the channels in their souls open by expectant faith. For all spiritual relations are reciprocal. New life comes through Him. No doubt this is intensely resented by many. The world has greatly disliked to be told that new life can come only through Him. It is called narrow and exclusive. Well, all truth is exclusive. That two and two are four is exclusive. That we can have only one father is exclusive too. The great anxiety of all forms of unbelief is to get rid of this foundation fact of Christianity that He is the "only-begotten Son of God." If they can only bring Him down to our level they are happy because everything Christian comes down crash with that. If, as we believe, God came in His Son; if in Jesus of Nazareth, there was an actual contact between heaven and earth, then He in whom that contact took place was the turning-point in human history and must be the turning-point in the life of every man. What our relation to Him is must be the all-determining factor in our destiny. There is no problem, that a man can turnover in his mind equal to this, "Is this Christ to me what He was to John, and if not, why, not?"

THE Gilbert Blane gold medal, awarded annually to the naval medical officer obtaining the highest aggregate marks for promotion to the rank of surgeon-lieutenant-commander, subject to the approval of the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons and the Medical Director-General of the Navy, has been awarded for 1923 to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Commander Julian L. Priston, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., Assistant to the Professor of Pathology at the Naval Medical School, Greenwich, and formerly serving on H. M. S. Hawkins.

MR. JUSTICE DARLING

By C. Mansel Reece

All those who read these pages will not have failed to see the announcement made a few days ago that Sir Charles Darling, after 26 years of service as a Judge, has resigned his position on the King's Bench. His resignation had been prophesied some years ago, but he carried on his work until the beginning of this term with the spruce bearing and mental vigour that had marked him from his early days.

And when we speak of his early days, there is nothing that we need add to the sentences which appeared a few days ago in this paper for the reason that Darling, although distinguished in his youth as a scholar, and well known as a member of Parliament, did not present himself to the public view until the day when he was elevated to the Bench in 1897 by Lord Halsbury, then Lord Chancellor, and commenced to show that ability for justice in human affairs that has brought his name so high. Suffice to say that he was called to the Bar in 1874, took silk in 1885, and was elevated to the Bench in 1897, three dates which are themselves significant as marking the length of service he has given to his profession and to the public.

SCHOLAR, JUDGE AND WIT.

There are three aspects of Sir Charles Darling: Those of scholar, judge and man of letters, any one of which would in itself be sufficient to mark him with greatness. But it is Darling's setting in wig and robes that has made the widest appeal to us. In the very first cases which he tried, he showed his extraordinary insight into the ways and minds of men, —an insight which, aided by years of judicial experience, made him a master in the trial of human issues and was never known to fail. From the moment when he came on to the Bench, either at the Old Bailey or in some gloomy Assize Court, he had the effect of quickening an atmosphere always and essentially cold and heavy; for he brought with him a keen and brilliant humour backed by an acute knowledge of men and things and aided by a vast store of reading.

The *bons mots* of Darling are too widely known to need repetition here but this humorous comment may be mentioned: The Judge was trying a case some years ago in which the Trocadero Restaurant was involved. During the course of the hearing, he took occasion to remark that he had hitherto understood that the Trocadero was a place where lions were fed by Christians but that he now gathered from counsel that it was really a place where Christians were fed by Lyons. This humour was extracted from wherever it lay, whether from witnesses, counsel or his bretheren on the Bench. One one occasion, shortly after Mr. Justice Scrutton

had fined a man £5 for making a disturbance in his court during a trial, the same thing occurred in Mr. Justice Darling's court, merely to wring from him the remark: "It is a good thing for our friend that he is not in Brother Scruton's Court."

HUMAN NATURE AND LAW.

In dealing with criminals and throughout a long series of human trials over which he presided, he showed his capacity for justice and his great knowledge of criminal law. No criminal ever escaped his severity, but no unfortunate victim ever failed to secure this Judge's fund of human sympathy. It was his sense of humanity that prompted him to remark on one occasion that, although Edith Cavell, the heroic nurse, had met with the due penalty of the law, she had, in the minds of Englishmen, obeyed a higher law and would in that sense be held in honour for ever.

We have spoken of the man in probably his most prominent setting, but we should not leave a picture of him without a reference to his other attainments. He is, as we have said, a scholar and during his early days won the prizes of scholarship. He is a linguist of some distinction, a quality which has, no doubt, assisted him through his judicial career very materially. It may be recalled that on one occasion, just as Mr. Justice Darling was about to sentence a foreigner to death, he was requested by the prisoner to speak French in passing sentence which he immediately proceeded to do.

AS AUTHOR.

As a writer of delightful essays and verses, Darling's name is widely known. His "Scintillae Juris," containing an intensely human essay on prisoners, and his "Notes in a Tea Shop" are works which make attractive reading and greatly help us to understand the man and his mentality.

A few years ago, the Benchers of the Inner Temple conferred upon Sir Charles Darling the greatest honour that it is theirs to bestow, that is, the position of Treasurer of their Inn. While he has held that office, he has devoted himself, amongst other activities, to the editing of a record of service of "Inner Templars who served in the Great War 1914-1918" to which he has contributed an eloquent introduction and some telling poetic lines of his own.

We cannot but feel that the place which this man has vacated on His Majesty's Bench will be hard to fill and can only wish him a long life in the well-earned retirement from his great labours. A the learned Judge—close to humanity.

MEI Lan-fang, the famous Chinese actor and impersonator, has contracted to appear nightly in a series of entertainments for a local Chinese theatre for a monthly salary of \$18,000.

CAN CHINA EVER BE UNIFIED?

The Failure of Force and Conference: Chinese Submission to Suffering

By George E. Sokolsky

Both methods of unification, by conference and by force, have failed in China, since the days of Yuan Shih-kai. Is it to be believed that there can be no unification of the country? Is it to be believed that the civil war which has been destroying China even more potently than invasions by foreign enemies destroyed nations of Europe, is the continue everlastingly?

Whenever a Chinese demagogue desires to justify his conduct he talks peace and unification. Yuan Shih-kai, Hsu Shih-chang, Wu Pei-fu, Tuan Chi-jui, Sun Yat-sen, Chang Tso-lin and any name you want to include in the list, have done and are doing their politics and militaristics with an eye toward unification and peace. Wu Pei-fu says unify by force; Sir Robert Ho-tung says unify by conference. Let them both read the files of the "North China Herald" since 1911 and they will find *pro* and *con* arguments on both questions by very leader of every party and faction in China. Sir Robert Ho-tung, however, differs from all of his predecessors since he applies to China's problems an almost impersonal unselfishness.

BOTH EXPEDIENTS FAIL.

Notwithstanding all the talk and literature on the subject there is unification neither by force nor by conference. All conferences have failed. The Round Table idea of Sir Robert has been tried, without of course the foreign attendants, and has failed several times. Once when Tang Shao-yi and Chu Chi-chien were the chief delegates in 1918, there was a possibility of success, but only a possibility. The failure has been attributed to the fact that delegates and not principals met. But that is only a superficial explanation: at all peace conferences delegates meet.

Unification by force has been tried by every controlling force in Peking and Canton since Yuan Shih-kai and Tsai Ao measured strength. It has always failed. Sun Yat-sen is now trying to unify the country by force. We shall know within a fortnight with what success his plan will meet. Wu Pei-fu is trying to influence the Chihli Party to unify the country by force, to fight every recalcitrant militarist until the Chihli Party dominates every crucial province. Then the others will have to obey. But what does that mean? Nothing at all, for no Chihli province to-day really obeys Tsao Kun. No Chihli tuchun is willing to place his troops under the complete and unquestioned control of the President. No province loyal to Tsao Kun is willing to remit the taxes to Peking which are due

Peking. No Chihli commander is willing to have his troops counted and inspected by representatives of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of War appointed by Tsao Kun. Then what will union means? Will it mean only a cessation of fighting or administrative unity? Surely, not the latter; perhaps the former for a time.

FOR EVER AT WAR.

Why then is there no unification in China? Why then is it so difficult to find a path to peace? The answer must be that the condition of China during the years succeeding the revolution was not so different from conditions in China throughout her history. When was there a time in the history of China when there was for more than a generation no civil or foreign war. When one reads the history of China one is rather surprised to find that these people who have been held up to the world as the models of peace and non-resistance have had dynastic wars, civil wars, wars for unification, wars for division, wars for conquest, wars against barbarians, wars against invaders, wars of reprisals, defensive wars, offensive wars, throughout their story. And throughout these wars, the people of the country have been going their sad way, because the soldiers were mainly professional, often recruited from other peoples outside the boundaries of China Proper. The people were only afflicted when the invaders destroyed their villages, which after all was not worse than the floods and famines which were the acts of the gods.

What, for instance, has been happening since the founding of the Republic which equals the hardships on the people of the Taiping days? Yet, the masses did not rise up against either Taipings or the ineffectual government which was unable to suppress this revolt until after enormous, almost incalculable, damage had been done. The Chinese take their sufferings as they come.

ONLY THE MASSES CAN SAVE

This view may appear pessimistic to the casual observer of things Chinese and may dishearten the foreign business man who expects everything in China to be in ship-shape order within a few years. It may even be discouraging to the foreign educated Chinese who sees no chance for himself to do anything useful or constructive in the country for years to come. Yet, what other view can one take of the situation, frankly facing the realities of Chinese politics, frankly noting the apathy of the people, the complete disregard among the masses in the provinces to the constant destruc-

tion of life and property by the soldiers of feudal lords fighting for territorial aggrandizement.

Is there then no hope for unification and pacification in China? Hope lies in the direction of the end of economic feudalism in the interior of China; in more general education; in more continuous and more personal suffering of the masses, in the direction of the authorities attempting to impose drastic taxes and to collect such taxes mercifully. In a word, hope lies in a revolt of the masses throughout the country against their officials. Such a revolution has never taken place in China. It need not be a revolution of blood, but it must be a revolt from the ideology of the Sung philosophers, a revolt from a conception of government which places the family above the state, which places loyalty to kith and kin beyond loyalty to one's countrymen. The vision of the Chinese people is narrowed down to the village: until they see the whole of China, the political situation of this country will be without progress.

TO THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

It was the busy hour of four
When, from a horticultural store,
Emerg'd a gentleman, who bore

- 1 Spade
- 1 Hoe
- 1 Wheelbarrow.

With these our hero quickly went
Into a seed establishment
And for these things his money
spent

- 1 Box of bulbs
- 1 Lot of shrubs
- 1 Packet of assorted seeds.

He has a garden under way
And, if he's very lucky, say
He'll have, about the end of May,

- 1 Nasturtium
- 1 Radish
- 1 Pot of Mignonette

It is officially announced that
Mr. Wei Cheng has been appointed
Chinese Consul-General in
London.

THE following letter referring
to the all-important question of
the state of the banana market
recently appeared in the "Pall
Mall Gazette":—

A friend and myself have been arguing over the sense and grammatical correctness of the saying, "Yes, we have no bananas."

My friend dismissed the phrase as ungrammatical and absurd, but I did not agree with him.

I imagine two men—A and B, eating bananas. They finish them, and a friend, C, asks if they have any bananas. Jocularly, they reply, "No, we have no bananas."

Subsequently, a friend of C, cross-examines A and B with the question: "Did you tell C that you had no bananas?"

The perfectly correct reply to this last question would be, "Yes; we have no bananas."

THE BALLAD OF THE GREAT WALL

Note:—This ancient Soochow folksong is said to be still a favourite among the people of that city, as well as of Shanghai. The story on which it is based is given below.

I

Mang Chiang-nyue, thy lanterns calling
Swing beside the cottage door—
Red while evening's tides are falling
New Year shines for thee no more.
The Great Wall claims its due,
Mang Chiang-nyue, Mang Chiang-nyue.

II

Comes the second month, and shining
Lifts the warming sun more high.
Last year's nests have this year's lining—
Two by two the swallows fly.
Two by two, two by two,
Mang Chiang-nyue, Mang Chiang-nyue.

III

Sweet the holy month of brightness,
Calm the day of pure Ching Ming.
Paper flags of mournful whiteness
Mourners to the gravemounds bring.
Peach and willow charm the view—
Hide thine eyes, O Mang Chiang-nyue.

IV

Now the silkworm like a maiden
Gauze of priceless fabric weaves.
Sisters with their baskets laden
Seek the fields to gather leaves,
(Strangely glints the fallen dew)
Leaves and tears for Mang Chiang-nyue.

V

In the fifth moon plums grow yellow,
Tender sprouts of rice appear,
When the flooded fields are mellow
For the coming harvest-cheer.
Precious floods in other fields—
Tears alone thy harvest yields.

VI

Summer wilts thy tortured being
When the angry insects fly—
Thousand stings thou'lt bear unfleeing
So they come to him not nigh!
Sixth month's heat returns anew—
Not thy lover, Mang Chiang-nyue.

VII

Autumn wears its gaudy dresses,
Lovely gowns the maidens too—
Weave their robes and deck their tresses,
Deck them for their lovers true.
Fair to love and fair to woo
Art thou also, Mang Chiang-nyue.

VIII

Hark! the rushing geese fly over,
Far beyond our gates away—
Errant wishes playing rover,
Wishes white and wishes grey,
Bid thy fading hopes adieu,
Earthbound mortal, Mang Chiang-nyue.

IX

All the earth with heat oppressing,
Months of passing number nine—
Flower-fragrance adds its blessing
To the homely cup of wine,
But for thee the cup of rue,
Mang Chiang-nyue, Mang Chiang-nyue.

x

Full at last the harvest bin,
Overflows the threshing floor,
Every household gathers in
Tithes unto the palace door.
What of thee, O Mang Chiang-nyue?
Will—perhaps—thy body do?

XI

Fast the winter's snows are flying
Calls the crow, the ravens call
Faithful ones—with garments hieing—
Hasten to the distant wall.
None to wear thy red, thy blue.
Comes to greet thee, Mang Chiang-nyue.

XII

Cold, oh cold the twelfth month's spirit,
When the festal stock is killed—
Every home with songs to cheer it,
Every humble larder filled,
Speeds the dawning year anew.
Thine is ashen—Mang Chiang-nyue.

ANONYMOUS.

A LOVELY CHINESE ROMANCE

Legend of Mang Chiang-nyue

A beautiful little story is connected with the "Ballad of the Great Wall," the poem which appears above these notes. Shih Hwang-ti, founder and first emperor of the Tsin Dynasty, in his efforts to build the Great Wall to keep out the barbarian enemies, ordered his subordinates to find 10,000 actors and actresses to be buried alive underneath the Wall as otherwise it could not be successfully completed. The Ministers dared not oppose this royal order but they said that, while such a task would be extremely difficult, they would suggest to the Emperor that his leading enemy, Mang Hsi-liang, who was himself an actor, would be sufficient to take the full responsibility for the 10,000 actors required. Smiling with pleasure, the hard-hearted Emperor signed the Imperial Edict and men were sent out in search of Mang Hsi-liang.

Mang and his mother heard of the infamous plot and arrangements were immediately made for the young man to flee. On his flight from home, Mang Hsi-liang went into a beautiful garden, which belonged to the father of one of the country's most famous beauties, Chiang-nyue. Climbing a tree, he saw the girl who was fated to be his bride, fanning herself beside the well. Carelessly, she laid the fan aside, with the result that a little push knocked it into the well. She took off her coat and tried to fish it up, but Mang Hsi-liang promptly slid down from the tree in which he was hiding and gallantly offered to get her fan.

After he had hidden in the girl's home for a time, the pair were happily married, but as soon as they were declared man and wife, the searchers came and

arrested the young bridegroom, to the grief of the bride, who was heart-broken and who sang one of the verses given above each month on condition that her husband was returned to her. This, however, was not to be, and the girl was robbed of her husband, who was buried underneath the Great Wall in order that the foundations might be strengthened.

Another story has it that immediately after the marriage, the young husband, who was a faithful Minister of the King, led his armies into the war against the barbarians and was killed. Mang Chiang-nyue went out in search of her husband, weeping as she went. The heavens pitied her so much that, as she wept, a city wall fell and she soon afterwards found her husband's corpse.

The following, which is described as "A Rum Rhyme", was contributed recently to the Daily News.

An explorer who knows the Bahamas
Reports that the boot-legging farmers
Pass the night on their kegs
With their boots on their legs.
You ask why. Yes, they have no
pyjamas.

MR. F. Palmer, the Consulting Engineer called in by the Yangtze River Investigation Commission, has now concluded his inspection and investigation of the Yangtze, which he started on October 1 with members of the Technical Committee. He left Shanghai for Peking on Saturday last to render his report on the possibilities of improvement of the Yangtze to Kao Ling-wei, Minister of Interior, who is the President of the Investigation Commission. Accompanying Mr. Palmer, were Mr. N. von Heidenstam, and the Coast Inspector, Mr. T. J. Eldridge, who are to attend a committee meeting at Peking, in connexion with Mr. Palmer's report.

"CYMBELINE", IRVING AND ELLEN TERRY

A Recollection

If a little knowledge is a dangerous thing, too much knowledge must often be a confounded nuisance. Such may well be the feelings of others beside the present writer in reading the 'Morning Post's' rather patronizing notice of the revival of "Cymbeline." That "Cymbeline" has never been a really popular play means nothing. Used it not to be said among theatrical managers that "Shakespeare spells ruin"? That it does not rank with "Hamlet" and "Lear" also matters little. "Non semper arcum": if Apollo was not always at his highest stretch, why expect Shakespeare to be? But when we read that "Cymbeline" was possibly some one else's play which the London manager sent up to Stratford (no doubt by aeroplane in order to shorten what was then a fortnight's journey) for Shakespeare to lick into shape, which licking he did in the most perfunctory way, then old playgoers who recall Sir Henry Irving's and Miss Ellen Terry's production of it in 1896 feel like protesting violently. We suppose that the "Morning Post's" critic has some authority for his conjecture, although there is so little trustworthy information about Shakespeare's life, that the article sounds altogether rather like a bit of the "modern" Biblical criticism. But he does not improve matters by describing "The Tempest" as "a positive scandal." So great a critic as Gervinus ranks "The Tempest" as containing some of the richest examples of Shakespeare's thought and genius.

THE UGLY WAGER.

Allowance must be made for the fact that the Lyceum "Cymbeline" of 1896 was the first Shakespeare and almost the first London play that one had seen; and the recollection of it is further hallowed by the thought that it was, we think, the last of Irving's and Ellen Terry's joint productions, certainly of their association in Shakespeare. Yet when every circumstance of personal bias is discounted, one would maintain in defiance of all the superior critics in the world, that it is a beautiful play. We must grant the "ugly wager." But somehow it did not seem to matter much. One accepted it as belonging to the fashion of Shakespeare's day and forgot the cause in breathless attention to the working out of Imogen's fortunes which was the result. And in passing, how many as ugly or uglier themes are not nowadays the subject of grave attention and loud encomiums, though with none or the justification in their development which "Cymbeline" contains? Besides, Iachimo's bet with Leonatus is not the important part of the play, but the loveliness of Imogen's affection and loyalty.

ELLEN TERRY.

Who that saw her can forget Ellen Terry's Imogen? Surely there was never an actress who so touched the finest feelings and tenderest sympathies of an audience. Her goodbye to Leonatus, she bearing up so bravely although her heart is breaking, like thousands of British wives sending their husbands off to the war; her unrestrained delight at the arrival of Iachimo, with news of her husband; then, as he unfolds his lying story of Leonatus's supposed jollity in Rome—can one not still hear Irving's "Twas recreation to be by and hear him mock the Frenchman" and her low heartbroken exclamation, "My lord I fear has forgot Britain." Then comes the first trial of her faithfulness and in an instant she is ablaze with horror and disgust: The king my father shall be made acquainted

Of thy assault; if he shall think it fit. A saucy stranger in his court to mart As in a Romish stew and to expound His beastly mind to us, he hath a court He little cares for and a daughter who He not respects at all. What, ho, Pisanio.

The scene in Imogen's bedroom, her kissing of Leonatus's bracelet before she goes to sleep, Iachimo's emergence from his chest, his moving about the chamber taking notes of it, his theft of the bracelet while she sleeps and disappearance again into the chest—all this one remembers as one of the most exquisite scenes in mounting, acting and writing that one has seen. Nor is the recollection at all spoiled by the thought of "Punch's" delicious caricature of Irving emerging from his chest and labelled "Jackimo in Boximo," and the same satirist's satisfaction with the Milford Haven scene because the two deerhounds brought on were carefully muzzled in compliance with the then prevailing law.

IRVING AS IACHIMO.

For one phrase we thank the "Morning Post's" critic. Nothing could better describe Iachimo's character, nor Irving's playing of it than "sinister elegance." He was indeed the great lord, a sort of early example of the Louis Seize nobleman. The evil triumph of his look as he drew his hand slowly from his bosom to show the bracelet for final proof that Leonatus has lost the bet, every moment of his scenes with Imogen, and his magnificent duel with Posthumus (the whole battle scene was wonderfully convincing), these showed Irving at his best.

It is gilding refined gold to speak in praise of Irving and Ellen Terry. They belong to the past which ever, as we grow older, seems beyond the present's touch of comparison. Theirs was indeed the grand manner, of which we see little now, though Robert Lorraine caught some of it, in "Cyrano." And for all the "Morning Post's" critic, that grandeur which lighted up so many of Shakespeare's plays for "the groundlings" was surely well expended on "Cymbeline King of Britain."

DRILL THOUGHTS

Oh the hosses standin' ready with their hundred ears erect,
It's a sight to start a chappie off to wonder and reflect,
For the mornin's bright an' pretty when we all steps out to march
And we feel like reg'lar soldiers and our throats begin to parch—
*An' it's this that I'd be tellin', and it's this I'll tell you clear,
That our drill is right an' pretty when we earns our pint o' beer!*

When the cavalry is trottin' sure it's mighty fine to be
Right on top of one good pony, by th' grace of S.M.C.,
An' it's trottin' to a music that just sorter bubbles out
From your heavin', joltin' insides till your appetite can shout—
*And I'll say all kinds of nice things for the pony's wind and legs,
But it's us as rides so pretty when we rides for ham an' eggs!*

Gallop up and gallop bravely, side by each ye volunteers,
Till ye look so right aesthetic as the wheeling column veers
That the souls will all be smitten and the hearts all cleft in two
O! the watching Shanghai maidens at the cavalry review!

*But when all the dust is settled there's a thrill that's still to get—
When we jumps from out our saddles and we lights our cigarette.*

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GENERAL SMUTS' GREAT SPEECH ON EUROPE'S TRAGIC STATE

Pressing Need of a New Policy and Resolute Action to Save a Continent

General Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, was the guest of the South African Luncheon Club in London at a dinner given in his honour on the night of October 23, at the Savoy Hotel. This being the first public utterance of General Smuts on the occasion of his present visit, his speech was awaited with considerable interest. Sir E. H. Walton, High Commissioner for South Africa, presided. A brief summary was telegraphed out to the Far East but the whole speech is so full of interest and wisdom that the verbatim text should be read by everyone.

In rising to respond to the toast of his health, General Smuts, after dealing briefly with the economic and industrial outlook in South Africa, General Smuts went on:—

Let me also say a word about the two Conferences now sitting—the Economic Conference and the Imperial or Prime Ministers' Conference. I believe they are going to be landmarks in their economic and political importance for the Empire. The preferences on Dominion and Colonial products which the British Government have already announced are going to be of very great advantage in our development. They do not amount to what is called the policy of Imperial Preference. They do not touch food-stuffs or raw materials of industry. But they are, nevertheless, most useful and important from our Dominion point of view. It would be most undesirable to raise the issue of Imperial Preference at such a time as the present, to throw this great apple of political discord among the people of this country at a time when not discord, but unity, is above all required, when the nation is passing through what I believe to be a very grave crisis, and requires the concentration of every ounce of its strength and attention on the gigantic task which confronts it in this country and in Europe.

These Conferences meeting at the present time are really a wonderful spectacle. Behind and beyond the material trade and tariff and other questions which occupy our attention you have the deeper significance of what we are and stand for in the world. It is an inspiring. I had almost said awe-inspiring, spectacle to see our great Commonwealth, or rather our League of Nations, gathering from the ends of the earth. Here in a tumbling, falling world, here in a world where all the foundations are quaking, you have something solid and enduring. The greatest thing on earth, the greatest political structure of all time, it has passed unscathed through the awful blizzard and has emerged stronger than ever before. Why has it stood the test where so many others have failed and gone under? It is because in this Empire we sincerely believe in and practise certain fundamental principles of human

government, such as peace, freedom, self-development, self-government, and the like. Other empires, founded on force, have passed away. Force is again being tried to-day as a principle by others, in spite of the lessons of the war. The result is a foregone conclusion. We, on the contrary, believe in certain great ideals of government and are practising them as best we can in a difficult world. South Africa, Ireland, Egypt, and India all bear testimony to the political faith which we hold and practise in the Empire. That is the faith which holds us together and will continue to hold us together while the kingdoms and empires founded on force and constraint pass away. (Cheers.)

A MESSAGE OF GOODWILL.

In the Imperial Conference we are wrestling with the problems presented by so vast a group of States as ours. But we are not thinking of ourselves alone. The weight of the great world lies heavy on us. I trust before we part we shall be agreed on some general lines of policy which will not only be in the interests of our group, but will also prove helpful to the suffering, distracted world around us. It will be a great thing if we could issue a message of hope to Europe, a message of good will which will once more bind the nations together, and ease the pain and lighten the burdens resting on millions of our fellow-beings to-day.

I am not going to say more about the work of the Conference. But I do wish to speak to you to-night about the European situation, the dangerous position into which we are drifting, and the way out as I see it. What I shall say commits nobody, and constitutes simply my personal observations and suggestions on a situation dark and dangerous enough to perplex the wisest. And I shall not go into particulars, but shall try to indicate in a general way in what spirit I think the difficulties should be approached. Things have gone very far; and it is only quick and resolute action that can now save a large part of Europe from disaster.

Speaking here to-night as a South African to a great gathering of South Africans, I feel that the occasion is specially appropriate for a reference to the

present troubled Europe. We South Africans have no special interests to serve, we stand outside the arena of disputants, we have no antagonisms, and we cherish no bitterness. What is more, we are connected with them all, and in a measure we sympathize with them all. Besides Holland, which is very dear to many of us, France and England are the principal mother countries of our people. Our attitude is one of all-round good will, friendliness, and helpfulness. (Cheers.)

We have not only the right to speak with frankness and candour, but I also feel that I have a very plain personal duty in the matter. Of the great number of public men whose names stand under the Peace Treaty there are only two or three who still survive in power to-day. For better, for worse, I am one of them, and the responsibility for what was done at Paris, for the settlement contained in the Peace Treaty, weighs heavily on my conscience, in spite of the fact that I signed it only under protest, and under a sense of foreboding of future calamities, which have come only too true. And I have, therefore, all the more reason and inducement to express my views on the situation with complete frankness and sincerity.

MODERATION AND GENEROSITY.

But there is another and more important reason why South Africa should speak in the present crisis. We have very good evidence to give. South Africa is an expert witness. Small and comparatively unimportant as we are among the nations of the world, we have yet a rich and unique experience in the sort of trouble through which Europe is now passing. We also had our age-long contention between the white races in South Africa, which culminated in a great war, with all its horrors of loss and suffering. We also had our devastated area, which covered not merely a small strip of our own land, but practically the whole of the interior of South Africa. Defeated, broken, utterly exhausted, my little people also had to bow to the will of the conqueror. But it was not an impossible peace. The war was not continued in another form after the peace. The Boers were not treated as moral pariahs and outcasts. Decent human relations were re-established and a spirit of mutual understanding grew up. The human atmosphere improved until in the end simple human fellow feelings solved the problems which had proved too difficult for statesmanship.

Four or five years after the conclusion of the war a new settlement was come to, based on mutual trust and friendship between the races. And South Africa to-day is perhaps the most outstanding witness in the realm of politics to the value of a policy of give and take, of moderation and generosity, of trust and friendship, applied to the

affairs of men. What wisdom and moderation could achieve in Africa they can also achieve in Europe. Let us have faith in the great human principles and values, and our faith will not be brought to confusion. Human nature is the same in all continents, and what could be done for the descendants in Africa can surely also be done for the parent peoples in Europe. (Cheers.)

To-night I am bringing a message from South Africa to the parent peoples of Europe. We are now more than four years from the Peace of Versailles, but there has been no peace yet. The war among the peoples has been merely transferred to the economic plane, and is to-day being carried on in a more intensive and destructive manner than during the Great War. Four or five years ago we were singing our songs of victory; to-day we are all marching to certain and inevitable defeat—victor and vanquished alike. The international chaos is growing. The economic and industrial structure of Europe is cracking in all directions. Weariness and despair are sapping the moral of the peoples. Military hysteria is sapping their depleted financial resources. Everywhere you see armed men, everywhere gigantic armies, even among the small new States which cannot possibly afford them. In spite of the disappearance of the German Army there are now almost a million and a half more men under arms than in August, 1914. ("Shame!") The black hordes of Africa have been called in to redress the moral and political balance of this mother-continent of civilization. ("Shame!") The human principles are everywhere derided and degraded. The standards of living for the peoples are everywhere sinking to lower levels. Famine for large numbers is not far off. Can we continue much longer on this march to destruction, this pilgrimage, this crusade of suicide on which Europe has started? ("No, no!")

I wish to declare with all the seriousness possible that the situation which has arisen in Europe, partly under the Peace Treaty, partly apart from the Peace Treaty, and partly in defiance and breach of the Peace Treaty, is such as was never contemplated or intended by anybody at the Peace Conference. We are to-day confronted with a situation which not only makes the execution of important sections of the Peace Treaty impossible, but which is actually a menace to the general peace settlement come to at Paris. And there looms before us not the distant possibility, but the near and immediate prospect, of the disasters to which I have just referred. What are we to do? Drift will be fatal; half-measures, palliatives, expedients, such as politicians resort to when hard pressed, will no longer avail anything. Either a comprehensive settlement now with some mea-

sure of finality about it, or else let the situation drift and develop until it brings about its own horrible Nemesis, and shocks and shames the conscience of the whole world into action.

And who knows what may then happen? Who can conceive the suffering before that happens? I vote for a gallant attempt, now to save Europe from the dangers which threaten. But whatever we do let us avoid the process of patching, of temporizing, of playing with the dreadful reality which has already made possible the slow, steady, fatal deterioration of conditions all round. Faith, courage, and real statesmanship are wanted. A thorough overhauling of the position into which we have drifted is wanted. A radical reconsideration and, where necessary, revision of existing arrangements are wanted.

A BUSINESS FOR PRINCIPALS.

The time has come for the convocation of a great Conference of the Powers who are mainly interested in the Reparation question, and at this conference the Governments of the Powers should be directly represented. The situation is much too difficult and threatening to be dealt with by any subordinate authorities. Neither the Reparation Commission nor even the Council of the League of Nations should be called upon to deal with it. They have not the authority or the responsibility which rests directly on the Governments of the Powers. It is a business for principals, not for agents. The conference may decide to refer certain inquiries to subordinate bodies, but it must act and decide itself.

Decisions of far-reaching importance will have to be taken. There may even be the parting of the ways, and the history of Europe may never be the same thereafter. If the task before it is to be done, it will be a conference unlike any that has been held in Europe since the Peace Conference. Its importance, therefore, cannot be overestimated. I know that negotiations are afoot to bring about such a conference, and shall therefore refrain from saying any more about it except this: I have no reason to think that any of the Powers concerned would decline to come to such a conference, but I am clear in my mind that the absence of one or other Power should not prevent the rest from meeting and dealing with the situation to the best of their ability.

It is, however, in my judgment vitally important that the U. S. A. should be there as an active member and bear her full weight, which under the circumstances, may be more decisive than that of any other Power. In her distress Europe is to-day more than ever turning her eyes and stretching out her hands to the great daughter nation in the West. The appeal is not so much for material assistance as for moral support in this dark hour. It is the lack

of moral justice which is Europe's undoing. The peoples of Europe have faith in America, they believe in her impartial justice, and they feel that without the reinforcement of her moral idealism Europe has no longer the strength to save herself. I share that faith and that feeling, and I have complete confidence in America's readiness to act at the right time. President Coolidge has already in his recent statement taken up the initiative; it is being followed up, and the New World may once more come in to redress the balance of the Old, as it did one hundred years ago, and as it again did six or seven years ago.

THE REPARATION QUESTION.

The main issue for settlement at the conference will be the Reparation question. And the stage which this question has now reached renders a satisfactory solution possible, if only statesmen will be reasonable and desire a solution at all. It is now universally recognized that the amount fixed by the Reparation Commission in May, 1921 (£6,600,000,000 sterling), was too high, could not be paid, and even if it were paid the consequences for industry would be calamitous. It would mean that the standard of living for German workers must be lowered to an extent which would render industrial production in other countries, in competition with Germany, almost impossible. The amount has to be reduced to a reasonable figure, and from the recent correspondence between the British, French, and Belgian Governments it appears possible to arrive at such a reasonable figure. It would, in addition, be necessary to give Germany a moratorium of about two years before payments are begun in order that she may in the meantime reform her currency, re-establish her credit, and balance her Budget.

I have consulted many of the most competent financial authorities, both in this country and on the Continent, and they are all agreed that if the total Reparation amount is fixed at a reasonable figure (about which there is a great measure of agreement), and if a reasonable moratorium is given in order to enable Germany to put her financial house in order, large and increasing annual payments of reparations could thereafter be made by her. In short, they are all agreed that, if only the political questions are out of the way, the technical financial questions are all capable of solution, and it may not even be necessary to go as far in the way of credit assistance to, and financial control of, Germany as was necessary in the case of Austria, in view of the greater financial and industrial resources of Germany and her inherently sounder position.

Germany is, therefore, still in a position to pay reasonable reparations, which will amount to a very large figure and go far to ease the burdens resting on the taxpayers in Allied countries.

The danger is that if the situation is not gripped and stabilized now, the disintegration, economic and political of Germany, which has already begun, may soon be completed, and then all chance of recovering Reparation payments will disappear, perhaps for ever. (Cheers.)

I am afraid it is not generally realized how serious a position that would be for this country. By the printing press and the disappearance of the mark, Germany has cancelled her internal debt. She has since the peace vastly improved her industrial plant and equipment and organization, which are now much in advance of anything you have in this country. And if, for one reason or another, she is also freed of Reparation payments, her industries could restart in a large extent unhampered by the vast tax burdens which will continue to depress industry in this country. Here your money, your currency, is still quite close to the gold value, and your war debts, both internal and external, will have to be paid in full. The people, and especially the industries, of this country will have to bear a colossal burden of taxation for two generations which their competitors abroad will largely escape.

Apart from all other considerations, this country has therefore every possible financial inducement to press for a settlement of the Reparation question without further delay. There are other considerations also. The delay which has already taken place has opened up other and more difficult issues than the Reparation question itself. And unless the Reparation issue is speedily got out of the way, Europe may soon be faced with a situation in which the Reparation issue will be swallowed up and disappear in far more grave issues.

I am going to-night to refer to some of these issues, and I shall do so quite frankly. The position in Europe and in this country to-day demands sincerity and candour from all of us, and especially from public men. (Cheers.)

The Ruhr occupation is one of the grave issues to which I refer. It is a grave matter from whatever point of view it is considered. From the purely Reparation point of view all the experts, whom I have consulted, are unanimously of opinion that as long as the Ruhr occupation continues there can be no Reparation payments by the German Government. The occupation will not only yield no payments but will render the payment of reparations impossible. While the industrial heart is severed from the body of Germany, her Government cannot restore her finances and cannot even prepare to pay reparations.

From the purely Reparation point of view, the least that should be done is that the Ruhr occupation should, without further delay, become an invisible occupation, and that all barriers be-

tween the Ruhr and the Rhineland, on the one hand, and the rest of Germany, on the other, should be removed, and that free and unhampered trade relations between the two should be restored. Unless at least that is done, all discussions and settlements of the Reparation question will be in the air and have no relation to facts at all. This is grave enough, but this is not all.

OCCUPATION OF THE RUHR.

The Ruhr occupation can also be considered from the point of view of a productive pledge, to be worked by the occupying authorities in default of official Reparation payments by the German Government. This is the official French viewpoint. But see what it means. It is not merely a bare occupation to exercise pressure on the German Government. It is a direct exploitation of German territory, entirely unprovided for in the Versailles Treaty. It cannot be squared with the Reparation provisions of the Treaty. It means the substitution by France of her own scheme for that which is contained in the Treaty.

If the agreements now being concluded between General Degoutte and the Ruhr industrialists were to come up before the Reparation Commission for confirmation, the legal issue would at once be raised, as the Commission can only carry out the provisions of the Treaty, and have no other authority or power. The French hate the word "revision," and yet they have actually begun the revision of the Versailles Treaty! They are enforcing a settlement outside and different from that provided for in the Treaty. They have the congratulations of all those who hate the Treaty. They have begun a process which will go very far. And it is as well for the world at once to recognize the far-reaching significance of the French initiative.

But there is a far graver aspect from which the Ruhr occupation can be considered, and will more and more come to be considered in the future. In the recent correspondence the British Government have stated their view that the occupation is illegal. With all their authority and responsibility they have declared before the world that the Ruhr occupation is a breach of the Versailles Treaty on the part of France and Belgium. They have asked that the question should be decided by the Supreme Court of Appeal among the nations by the High Court of International Justice. Their request has not been granted, and will not be granted, for the simple reason that there can be no doubt in the matter. If the action of France and Belgium is right and legal under the Treaty, then any one signatory of the Treaty can at any time allege a breach of the Treaty by Germany, and thereupon proceed to invade her territory, and claim to do so under the Treaty. Such an interpretation of the Peace Treaty is on the face of it unfair and wrong.

Let us realize the gravity of the declaration made by the British Government; the issue raised by them is fundamental. The greatest issue in the international relations, not only of Europe, but of the whole world, has once more come to the front. We are back in August, 1914. It is again the scrap of paper. Once more a great instrument of European settlement has been broken. We entered the Great War to avenge such a breach. It bodes ill for the future peace of Europe that four years after the war we should have to face the same sort of situation again.

The British people will no doubt be invited to share in the spoils of the Ruhr; our hard-pressed industrialists may feel tempted to accept the invitation. My advice is to have nothing to do with the Ruhr. The declaration of the British Government has made it impossible for this country to join in any shape or form in the Ruhr business. The shame and humiliation would be more than any proud people could bear. If we are to go into the Ruhr, let it be by way of a general legal settlement, and not by the back door of an illegal occupation.

Besides, I do not believe there will be any great spoils in the Ruhr. The productive gauge will only produce confusion and the burden of keeping a starving population alive. It will produce misery and hatred without measure, and in the end such an indelible impression on the public opinion of the world as will cost France more than the devastations of the Great War. Let us by all means keep out of this disastrous business. (Cheers.)

MENACE OF GERMAN DISRUPTION.

For the present the Ruhr occupation bars the way to Reparations. There is another danger on which I wish to say a word. I refer to the menace of German disintegration. There are many disquieting signs that Germany is going to pieces. This is due partly to the inherent weakness of the Republican *régime* established after the war and to the absence of real leadership in Germany, partly to the mistaken financial and Reparation policies of her successive Governments, and partly to the dreadful policy of France, which on the Rhine and the Ruhr and elsewhere has applied a relentless pressure far beyond the feeble power of the new Germany.

A very grave responsibility rests on France before history. France can, perhaps, afford to regard the prospect of Germany's dissolution with equanimity, though even from her angle that would be a short-sighted view. But this country and the small countries which surround Germany on the Continent cannot be indifferent to Germany's fate. To all of them the economic and political dissolution of Germany would be a first class, and irreparable disaster. For them, too, it would mean immediate economic chaos, and it would open up the pos-

sibility of future political dangers to which I need not here refer. Germany is both economically and politically necessary to Central Europe, and her complete breakdown would shake and render insecure the whole European situation to an extent far beyond what anybody can foresee to-day. It is, therefore, to the interest of this country as well as to that of the Central European States in every legitimate way to prevent the breakdown of Germany.

What can we do? In my opinion we can, at any rate, follow the benevolent policy which this country adopted towards France after the Napoleonic wars. We can give Germany the moral support which will mean very much indeed, perhaps everything, to her in her hour of adversity. It is not enough merely to express various opinions favourable to her. The position which this Empire occupies in the world entitles it to an authoritative voice in the affairs of Europe. And it is for us to assert that great position and to see that a state of affairs is not brought about, in spite of us, which will profoundly affect the industrial position and political relationships of this country, and bring about chaos on the Continent. To all whom it may concern we should make it perfectly clear, in friendly but unmistakable language that in certain eventualities this country will have regard to its own interest and take whatever steps are necessary to that end. (Cheers.)

To-day's news is so grave as almost to justify the conclusion that it is now too late to save Germany from disruption and from at least temporary disappearance. I think that view would go too far. Even yet I do not despair. A resolute and determined diplomacy even now would work wonders. And if (as I hope she will do) Germany makes a last appeal and throws herself on the compassion of her conquerors in the Great War, I trust this great Empire will not hesitate for a moment to respond to that appeal and to use all its diplomatic power and influence to support her, and to prevent a calamity which would be infinitely more dangerous to Europe and the world than was the downfall of Russia six or seven years ago. In any case, what we do should be done quickly, for the crisis in its most acute form has arrived.

A POLICY OF DISARMAMENT.

I wish finally to say one word on the subject of inter-Allied indebtedness, which is closely connected with that of Reparations. This country has been very strongly pressed to cancel all her claims against the Allies so has America. Here, too, I see the possibility of a satisfactory solution both from our own and the American point of view, and shall not go into further details.

I would, however, urge a point which seems to be of fundamental importance. Do not let us from mistaken motives of generosity

lend our aid to the further militarization of the European continent. People here are already beginning to be seriously alarmed about French armaments—on land and in the air. In addition to these armaments, the French Government have also lent large sums to the smaller European States around Germany, mainly with a view to feeding their ravenous military appetites. There is a serious danger lest a policy of excessive generosity on our part, or on the part of America, may simply have the effect of enabling France still more effectively to subsidize and foster militarism on the Continent. If there is to be generosity on our part, let there also be a cessation of militarism on the Continent.

If things continue on the present lines this country may soon have to start re-arming herself in sheer self-defence. It would be monstrous if her generosity only resulted in placing her rivals in a more favourable position for purposes of aggression. This people should not be called upon to pay for Continental militarism. The Peace was based on the idea of disarmament, and the Covenant of the League made provision for disarmament. We have shown our good faith by disarming, almost beyond the safety limit. Let there be good faith all round in carrying this policy out, and let both America and Great Britain use their position as creditors in order to promote this policy of disarmament, which is so essential to the welfare of Europe and the peace of the world.

Before I end, I beg leave to say a word in all modesty to France. My message is for France, too. Much of what I have said to-night may sound like an indictment of French policy. And in a sense that is true. But while I am in total disagreement with the policy of the French Government, I feel a profound sympathy with the people of France. The French people sincerely thought they were going to get Reparations out of the Ruhr adventure, and in embarking on it had no deliberate intention of breaking of Germany. I recognize, too, that the French agreement to the Treaty of Versailles was only obtained by the promise of the Treaty of Guarantee by Great Britain and America, and that the breach of that promise let the French down badly, and made them feel alone in the world. No wonder that they were in consequence led to adopt a policy of force as an alternative.

But it is a barren policy. There is no real security to be obtained by the sword. And in the end the burden of dominating Europe by force must prove insupportable. France knows from her own history and past sufferings that there is a nobler way, and we desire with all our hearts that she should return to that way. Even now the real liberal France is very much alive, although it is no longer vocal or in power. And liberal France knows that pacts of guarantee are not as powerful as

the comradeship of liberal ideals. In the dark period on which Europe is now entering there is far more security for France in the company of liberal England and America than in all the legions, white and black, which she is mustering, and in all the unstable combinations which her Government is laboriously building up in Europe.

FRANCE'S HISTORIC MISSION.

I sympathize with France. But I am equally moved by profound pity for Europe, and horror of the fate to which she seems to be moving. And that fate must in the end affect France too. You cannot be a patriotic Frenchman unless you are also a good European. France occupies to-day a proud and pre-eminent position in Europe. Let her in the day of her victory and greatness not forget her noble historic mission as the great bearer of the liberal tradition in Europe. To abdicate that proud position and to place herself at the head of the reaction in Europe would be a defeat and a disaster, greater than any she known in all her history. It may involve the whole cause of liberalism all over Europe in irretrievable disaster. And I would implore her, for her own sake as much as for that of Europe, to return to the faith of her past and become once more the great liberal leader of the Continent.

I have finished. I have said things which are seldom, if ever, said by those in responsible positions, but which must be said quite frankly unless all hope of a better and more satisfactory European settlement has to be given up. My purpose all through has been not to be a respecter of persons or Governments, but to stand for the causes for which we made unmeasured sacrifice in the Great War. And in the Reparation and Ruhr questions most of these causes are involved. They involve the final question which goes to the root of the whole matter; Shall we have peace based upon law and justice?

Infinite sacrifices have been made to establish the ideal of a peace between the nations based on justice and the faithful observance of international law and treaty obligations. For that ideal the young men fought and died in their millions. And the root question for us who remain, and on whom the responsibility rests to-day, is whether that sacrifice shall be a total loss, or whether, by our earnest and courageous backing, it shall yet be saved for the future. The future of the world depend largely on the answer which we to-day shall give to that great question. (Loud cheers, and cries of "Very plucky.")

THE betrothal of Miss Kazuoko, sister of Prince Shimadzu, to Marquis Kuni is announced. The wedding is to take place in the year after next, after the young lady has graduated from the Peers' Girls' School.

COMMERCE & FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Shanghai, Nov. 23.

OFFICIAL RATES.

Bank's demand selling rate for
£1 at $3/2\frac{1}{2}$ = Tls. 6.17 at 72.3 =
88.53

Bank's demand selling rate for
G.\$100 at 71 = Tls. 140.53 at 72.3
= \$194.37

Mex. Dollars, market rate 72.5375

Native Interest 27

Copper Cash 251,000

Bar Silver $32\frac{1}{2}$

Bank rate of Discount 4%

Paris on London Frs. 80.25

New York on London G.\$4.36 $\frac{1}{2}$

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

LONDON— Per Tael
Telegraphic Transfer $3/2\frac{1}{2}$
Demand $3/2\frac{1}{2}$

NEW YORK—
Telegraphic Transfer $70\frac{1}{2}$
Demand 71

PARIS—
Demand 1298

INDIA—
Demand 228 $\frac{1}{2}$

HONGKONG—
Demand 71

JAPAN—
Demand 68 $\frac{1}{2}$

BATAVIA—
Demand 191

SINGAPORE—
Demand 73

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—
Demand $3/3\frac{1}{2}$
4 m/s. Credits $3/4\frac{1}{2}$
4 m/s. Docs. $3/5$
6 m/s. Credits $3/5$
6 m/s. Docs. $3/5\frac{1}{2}$

NEW YORK—
Demand 72
4 m/s. Credits 73
4 m/s. Docs. $73\frac{1}{2}$

PARIS—
4 m/s. Docs. 1375

Closing business done at:—

London T.T. $3/4\frac{1}{2}$
New York T.T. $72\frac{1}{2}$

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR
NOVEMBER.

Hk. Tl. 5.80 @ $3/1\frac{1}{2}$ £1
" 1 @ 1163 Francs 12.96
" 1.28 @ 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gold \$1.00
" 1 @ 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yen 1.58
" 1 @ 224 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees 2.50
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
" 1 @ 15.10 It. Lire 16.82
Marks and roubles no quotation

Sino-Italian Bank Quotations

Selling Rate, Nov. 23.
It. Lire 16.10 Tl. 1
Swiss Frs. 4.00 Tl. 1

Week's Exchange Notes

Nov. 24.

At the close of business on the
22nd instant the stock of silver in
Shanghai was Tls. 17,433,000 and
\$30,440,000.

These figures include Tls.
5,550,000 and \$19,570,000 in Chin-
ese banks in which there were
133 bars.

BAR SILVER.

Arrivals were:—

342 Bars from London
284 " " America

626 Bars

Shipments were:—

Nil.

SYCEE.

Arrivals were:—

Tls. 310,000 from Hankow

Shipments were:—

Tls. 610,000 to Nanking
380,000 " Hangchow
40,000 " Dairen
14,000 " Anking

Tls. 1,044,000

DOLLARS.

Arrivals were:—

\$560,000 from Hangchow
400,000 " Nanking
100,000 " Wusih

\$1,060,000

Shipments were:—

\$350,000 to Hankow
490,000 " Cotton districts
340,000 " Tientsin
200,000 " Tsingtao
200,000 " Dairen
100,000 " Chefoo

\$1,680,000

SILVER.

The price of ready silver is
 $32\frac{1}{2}$ d. and forward $32\frac{1}{2}$ d. an
advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on the re-
spective deliveries compared with
a week ago. India and China
were both buyers early in the
week but Thursday's advices re-
ported that they had turned
sellers. The price of silver in
America on Thursday was 64 $\frac{1}{2}$
cents, small business done, de-
livery San Francisco. The New
York/London cross rate is 438.

EXCHANGE.

The market closed last week at
T.T. selling $3/2$ d. at which it
remained unchanged till Tuesday
when rates advanced to T.T.
 $3/3$ d. where it remained till
Thursday and again dropped to
T.T. $3/2\frac{1}{2}$ d. the present level.
The market appears to be short
of cash and as high as T.T. $3/4$ d.
has been given for prompt cash.
T.T. $3/3$ is an offer for December
and $3/2\frac{1}{2}$ d. January, G.\$ T.T. $72\frac{1}{2}$
cents can be had for cash. For
bills $3/4\frac{1}{2}$ d. is offered for 4 m/s.
L/C and $73\frac{1}{2}$ 4 m/s. G.\$.

LONDON BULLION

Mocatta & Goldsmid's Reports

Reporting on the London market
on October 4, Messrs. Mocatta &
Goldsmid state:—

The market has again shown
considerable activity during the
past week and after falling to
 $31\frac{1}{2}$ d. gradually recovered to $32\frac{1}{2}$ d.
quoted on the 2nd instant. Since
then, there have again been re-
sales by India of silver bought for
shipment and we have reacted to
 $31\frac{1}{2}$ d. which is the quotation
to-day.

Owing to the fact that most of
the Indian demand was for near
delivery and that China having
no more early dates to sell, has
been selling forward, the differ-
ence has again widened, being as
much as $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on the 2nd instant,
whilst to-day it is $\frac{1}{8}$ d.

Gold.—The bulk of this week's
arrival has been shipped to Ameri-
ca as the demand from India has
again been small, the steamer that
left Durban this week however,
has taken a considerable amount
direct to Bombay.

Describing the situation on
October 11 Messrs. Mocatta say:—

There has again been great activi-
ty in the silver market during
the past week and owing to some
selling from China, offerings from
America and rumours of financial
difficulties in Bombay, the price
fell to $31\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 31 d. on the 8th
instant. As this level the pres-
sure to sell was less insistent and
with India sending buying orders
for shipment this week for more
silver than was available in the
market, the price recovered to $31\frac{1}{2}$ d.
on the 10th instant from which
there has since been a small re-
action.

Although sellers are not pressing,
we have not a very favourable
opinion of the market in view of
the large stocks in and on the
way to Bombay and the fact that
China at the moment is a very re-
luctant buyer.

Gold.—There has been very little
inquiry from India and the bulk
of this week's arrival will go to
New York. The price has varied
between 90/7d. and 90/4d.

Under date, October 18, Messrs.
Mocatta & Goldsmid report:—

Since the departure of last
week's steamer to India, which
took nearly £500,000 silver, the
demand from India has been res-
tricted to limited amounts for
forward dates, and business has
been on a small scale. China has
been more inclined to sell than
to buy, and America has offered
rather more freely, but the volume
of business has not been sufficient
to appreciably affect the quota-
tions.

Stocks have been completely
absorbed by last week's ship-
ment since when, there have
been practically no arrivals,
but there is silver on the
way from New York, which will
be available here next week.

Gold.—There has again been
very little inquiry from India
and this week's arrivals have been

divided between the Continent and America. The price has varied between 90/7d. and 91/4d.

Samuel Montagu & Co.'s Reports

Messrs. Samuel Montague & Co.'s report of October 10 is as follows:—

Gold.—The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 3rd instant was £125,831,765, as compared with £125,828,205 on the previous Wednesday.

Indian requirements being small, most of the moderate amount of gold available this week will probably be taken for the United States of America.

Gold valued at \$3,570,000 has arrived in New York from London.

Silver.—The market has been dominated by the demand for prompt shipment to Bombay by this week's steamer, due to arrive in time for the October settlement in that city. This has tended to uphold the cash price, though of course after the 4th instant buyers at the cash price (delivery within seven days) could not count on obtaining their silver by the 11th, the day of shipment, and a substantial premium has had to be paid. At present, the quotation for forward delivery seems rather too low to encourage sales from China and too high for China to replace recent favourable sales made here for that quarter. When the present stress is over, it is reasonable to expect some easing in prices. America is more disposed to feed our market, but the Continent is not selling with any freedom.

SILVER CURRENCY FOR LATVIA.

A movement on the part of a Continental country towards silver currency is worth noting. It is stated in the Press that the Latvian Government has decided to mint 10,000,000 silver "lats," each equal to one franc of the Latin Union, and that negotiations are proceeding between the Latvian Government and the British Royal Mint with that end in view. As it is possible that the material will all be obtained from demonetized metal the operation is not like to affect that silver market.

We have been informed that the Latvian Government decided on August 3, 1922, that the unit of Latvian currency should be the Lat, representing 2,903,226 grammes of fine gold. After the establishment of the Latvian Republic, the Government issued circulation notes in roubles guaranteed by all the property of the State. The exchange rate of those notes fluctuated to a certain extent and was finally stabilized at 50 Latvian roubles to 1 gold Lat. The rouble notes were issued to the extent of about 1,800,000,000 but in the spring of 1922 the issue of additional rouble notes was stopped. When the Bank of Latvia (Latvijas Banka) commenced its operations on November 1, 1922, it issued temporary 10 Lat notes by simply overprinting the existing 500 rouble notes, as the

Latvian Government had undertaken to maintain the relation between the Lat and the roubles at 1 Lat=50 roubles. In order to do away with the dual monetary system (Latvian roubles and Lats) the Latvian Government have decided to withdraw all rouble notes and to replace them by Lat notes of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 Lats denomination. Later in the year, 10,000,000 Lats' worth of the Government notes were replaced by copper and nickel coins of 1, 2, 5 santims, and 10, 20, 50 santims denomination respectively.

The issue of notes in Latvia is strictly limited to the amount of cover, and notes can be encashed in gold, though there is not much inclination on the part of holders to do so, as the note issue is so popular. The export of gold from Latvia is not forbidden.

According to Reuter, a recent silver find at Cloncurry, Queensland, is described as "fabulously rich," the outcrop extending for five miles. The assays are said to have proved sensational, showing 2,000 oz. of silver to the ton with 50 to 60 per cent. of lead. We are advised, however, that no official information has yet been received in London respecting this discovery.

Reporting on October 17 on the London bullion market Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

Gold.—The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 10th instant was £125,839,095, as compared with £125,831,765 on the previous Wednesday.

This week's arrival of gold was on a smaller scale. Continental inquiry has been substantial, but purchases for India have again been small.

Gold valued at \$2,000,000 has arrived in New York from London.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of September, 1923:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Netherlands	£ —	£ 187,761
Belgium	95	6,053
Switzerland	—	440
Spain and Canaries	9,000	—
Egypt	57,678	500,000
West Africa	122,965	64
Java and other Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	—	2,000
United States of America	407	2,916,120
Various South American Countries	391	—
Rhodesia	196,889	—
Transvaal	2,851,243	—
British India	—	550,541
Straits Settlements	—	3,623
Other Countries	36,997	143,854
Total	£3,275,665	£4,310,456

The Transvaal gold output for September, 1923, amounted to 739,504 fine ounces, as compared with 769,371 fine ounces for August 1923, and 747,089 fine ounces for September, 1922.

SILVER.

The market is still under the influences of the strong speculation in Bombay where a large bull position has been built up.

The stock there is already 7,000 bars, an amount more than necessary in view of the really small effect. A quantity even larger than this is converging upon Bombay, and a large proportion of this accession has been shipped from London. As Indian trade demand for the metal does not seem at all likely to absorb the large accumulation soon which will result when the silver has all arrived, it is reasonable to expect that sooner or later the stock in Bombay will press upon the market and make itself felt in the price. Business this week has been quiet; actual spot silver is scarce, but America has been offering for delivery a little ahead. China is doing nothing material at these rates, either as buyer or seller.

The Bombay mail of September 28, brings us the following details of the state of affairs in that city:—

"There are rumours of a corner in the bazaar for first settlement, which keeps about Rs. 3 higher than the second settlement. The volume of out standing outright and option transactions in the bazaar is very large, amounting to thousands of bars, which might suddenly cause big movements in the price in the market. Some upcountry sales were made in this market for silver arriving shortly, induced by high prices. Owing to a threatened corner, ready silver is now sold in cut bars only (which are not good delivery in the settlement) at about one rupee below the price for the coming settlement, so that the upcountry demand for the metal may not be checked. . . . Upcountry demand for the metal is about 50 bars per day. This decrease in offtake is due to the big difference in the price of ready and forward silver and also these days being Hindu religious days when they do not buy much bullion."

CANADIAN SILVER PRODUCTION.

We have been given by the High Commissioner for Canada the following finally revised statistics on the production of silver in Canada during 1922:—

Special Note.—Prior to 1922, the method used in compiling the statistics on the silver production of Canada was to include, except for Ontario, the quantities of silver produced from Canadian ores either in Canadian or foreign smelters. For Ontario, the sales of silver bullion from the mines and smelters were considered as the year's production. In order to bring the practice for Ontario into harmony with that used in computing the silver output for the other provinces, adjustments amounting to 1,222,450 ounces have been made for 1922 to take account of the stocks of silver bullion on hand at the end of 1921 which had not been previously included in the reports of the mineral production of Canada.

As above defined, the production of silver in Canada during 1922 amounted to 18,581,439 fine ounces, which at the average price

for the year of 67.251 cents an ounce was valued at \$12,576,758 as against 13,543,198 fine ounces valued at \$8,485,355 for 1921, an increase of 37 per cent. in quantity and 48 per cent. in value.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Effects of the Present Financial Stringency Felt in all Sect- ions of Market

Nov. 24.

Almost the sole topic of interest in the markets this week is the very grave financial stringency prevailing in Shanghai. Native interest has risen to exorbitant levels, and there has been a great curtailment in the handling of import cargo in consequence. It has equally affected the trade in local yarn, but on the other hand has induced rather more ready sales of China cotton.

As far as silk is concerned the shortage of money has induced a drop in values of lower qualities, but has not led to business. Generally exports are dull, which position is accentuated by the small stocks available here.

PIECE GOODS.

The market for piece goods has continued steady throughout the week, and prices have not sagged to any extent because of the tightness of money. The fact that this is so indicates the strong position of the market, otherwise there would have been a distinct tendency towards lower levels. At the same time there is no sign yet of any approach to the figures which Manchester requires, and unless a decided break occurs there, we shall have to see a very much higher exchange than the present improved rate to permit of business. Clearances have been largely affected by the condition of the money market, and it is noted that Newchwang steamers have left with much smaller quantities than merchants had intended to place.

In the condition of affairs the auctions were exceptionally interesting, and considering everything were by no means disappointing. Dyed goods remained on the average steady at last week's prices, while the drop in Greys and White was no more than one mace. One factor tending to counteract the difficulties of financing consignments is to be seen in the fact that dealers are imbued with the knowledge that available supplies must continue to decrease, and the recent improvement in exchange has not brought any relief to merchants who have to contract for future delivery. They must realize that there is nothing more being booked for China than when exchange was at 3/1d. Realizing this speculators are certainly not prepared for any appreciable fall in quotations, and they show confidence

in the view that the recent higher tael prices are not merely a temporary phase.

Woollen Goods.—In common with other branches, the market for woollen goods has been very dull during the week, being under the influence of the financial situation. The outports are said to be in need of stocks but have not the money to finance them, and it is feared that if the prevailing tightness of money is continued a difficult situation will have finally to be faced. The Home market is firm with a tendency to advance.

COTTON AND YARN.

China Cotton.—There is little change to report in the market for China cotton this week. Prices continue lower than they were a fortnight ago, this being due to the need of ready money on the part of the holders. The Shanghai market is now reported to be below the Hankow level. The closing quotations of Thursday on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange were:—December 45.90; January 46.05; February 46.10; March 46.25; April 46.40. The week's closing market quotations are as follows:—

Tungchow	Tls. 45.50
Shanghai	" 43.50
Shensi	" 45.50
Ningpo	" 40.50

Yarn.—The yarn market has been very dull and there is nothing of interest to report. There are practically no deliveries. On the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange a drop of between Tls. 3½ and Tls. 4 has been recorded since last week. Yesterday morning's opening rates for yarn were:—November 169; December 171.40; January 173.50; February 174.60; March 175.10; April 175.40. The market for cloth is steady, although rates are largely nominal.

TEA.

The tea season is now approaching its close and only a small amount of interest is being manifested.

Black Tea.—Very little doing. The demand for siftings and dust still continues.

Green Tea.—The market is stagnant.

SILK.

A few inquiries have been received from America, but so far no business has resulted.

Some of the filatures which are in need of money have shown a willingness to make concessions, but the superior qualities remain firm.

PRODUCE.

Wool.—A moderate inquiry for sheep's wool continues and Tientsin is doing as much business as supplies will permit. While the demand from America is fairly satisfactory, stocks are not too abundant. In Shanghai they are very small, and only trifling amounts have been done here.

Sesamum Seed.—The indications from Europe are that the short

position has now been covered. Quotations are largely nominal about £25 for November shipment which is about £2 below current values here. There is no interest in forward business.

Groundnuts.—A small inquiry at steady rates for kernels is reported from northern Europe.

Furs.—As a result of the London October auctions the market is dull and apathetic.

Hides.—Japanese are reported to be buying cow hides at full rates.

Untanned Goatskins.—The market has not yet opened, and there seems to be no haste in opening it. The entire absence of a demand for leather in America has induced operators to hold off.

The Cotton Industry

London, Nov. 21.

Having found it impossible to introduce any system of control which would cover the whole cotton trade, the Joint Committee at Manchester has adjourned in order that the employers' section might consult their associations regarding the possibility of sectional control.—Reuter.

Salt Gabelle Funds

The "Shanghai Journal of Commerce" reports that as the financial situation locally is now very stringent the rate of interest has gone up to 7 per cent. This week, various local banks received over Tls. 500,000 from the Salt Gabelle, whilst the Chinese Bankers' Association distributed Tls. 300,000 amongst banks included in its membership.

Opening in Mongolia

A representative in China of Messrs. Lever Brothers, who recently made a business trip into Mongolia, writing of trade in that country to the "Manchester Guardian," says business conditions at Urga are very favourable. He was informed that last year's fur and skin business was the most profitable that had ever been experienced, while present conditions indicate that larger exports will be made this year than heretofore. Foreign goods at Urga are sold to Chinese and Mongolian dealers. They are paid for generally after 30 days' credit. The Mex. silver dollar, lump silver, and Russian gold roubles are used. In the interior, business is conducted under different conditions, and a system of barter is used. Piece goods, tea, ironmongery, wire nails, and general goods are in great demand. Large quantities of these goods are delivered to Mongolian dealers, no payment being made at the time of delivery. After an interval of from two to six months, the Mongolian dealer returns from his long trip to various Mongolian towns and settles for the goods by giving furs, camel's wool, or other Mongolian products in exchange for the foreign goods.

GULA-KALUMPONG ESTATES

The Call on Shareholders

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., local secretaries of the Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., have received the following copy of the resolution adopted at the Board Meeting held in London on September 12:—

That a call of five shillings per share be made upon the members of the company, in respect of the amount unpaid on their shares, and that the same be payable on or before January 15, 1924 at the registered office of the company or at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, 9 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3, and that all calls unpaid on that day shall bear interest at the rate of 10 per centum per annum from the day when the same shall become payable until payment.

Holders of 5/- paid shares who have not received call letters which were issued on October 15 should apply for same to Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., local secretaries.

Samagaga Dividend

At a meeting of the Directors of the Samagaga Rubber Co. held on Monday it was decided to recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. for the year ended September 30 last, subject to audit.

October Rubber Output

	lb.
Henrietta	33,300
Laras (Sumatra)	42,838
Permata	8,312
Sungei Matang	23,207

The output of nuts from the Rampah Coconut Estate was 212,000 nuts.

Large Japanese Order to America

Orders for electrical equipment amounting to about \$1,500,000 have been received by the International General Electric Company through affiliated organizations in Japan. Among these orders was that of the Municipality of Kyoto for turbines amounting to \$250,000.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways for the week ended November 21, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1923.	1922.
Gross receipts	\$75,507.75	\$75,307.99
Loss by currency depreciation	32,695.77	30,280.09
Effective receipts	\$42,811.98	\$45,027.90
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	44.86	41.97
Car miles run	112,110	113,415
Passengers carried	2,612,269	2,649,977

Coal Output

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending November 10 amounted to 98,458 tons and the sales during the same period to 79,080 tons.

THE general managers of the Fu Chung Corporation advise us that the sales of their coal (Honnan Anthracite) for the month of October last amounted to 132,080 tons.

THE SMALL INVESTORS' CO.

41 SZECHUEN ROAD, Shanghai

Phone: C. 977 and 761

NOTE

CAPITAL INVESTED, with dividends or Interest payable every six months.

- At 7 per cent. Doubles itself in 10 years
- At 8 per cent. Doubles itself in 9 years
- At 9 per cent. Doubles itself in 8 years
- At 10 per cent. Doubles itself in 7 years

START TO-DAY TO DOUBLE YOUR CAPITAL

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7 per cent. to 14 per cent. per annum

THE SMALL INVESTORS' COMPANY

Telegraphic Address:

DOUGLAS FLEMING,

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Manager.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd.

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With Assets totalling Taels 10,165,190.33.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT ASIA

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HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI

LAW REPORTS

ARMY BOOTS AND POLITICS

Complicated History of American Consignment to Russia and a Vladivostok Seizure

In H. M. Supreme Court last Friday, His Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner gave judgment in the case of *S. A. Ibragimoff v. The Siberian Agricultural Corporation, Ltd.*, which was a claim by plaintiff to recover Y. 22,476, the value of a consignment of military boots from America handed over to defendants' care and alleged to have been sold by them. The Court held that defendants were responsible, and gave judgment for plaintiff.

Mr. Tycho Wing, with Mr. W. S. Fleming, appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. R. F. C. Master for defendants.

His Lordship said: In this case the plaintiff, a Russian citizen, sues the defendant company (a private company registered in Hongkong) for the value of certain boots handed to them in Vladivostok for safe custody and converted to their own use.

The defendants reply that the plaintiff is not entitled to sue at all: and further that they were deprived without negligence of these boots by the *de facto* Government at Vladivostok. The trouble has arisen over the varying course of events that took place there in the past few years.

GOVERNMENT SOLICITUDE.

These boots were part of a large consignment of American military boots. They were sold in 1920 to one Stepan Shendrikoff by the Creameries Union, but remained in their custody and a bearer receipt was at that time given for them. Shendrikoff was the leader of, and agent for, what was known as the Semirechensk Cossack Troop (or Bank), and he and his goods seem to have been the object of considerable solicitude at the hands of every form of Government in Vladivostok. The defendant corporation on its formation took over the goods, etc., of the Creameries Union and so came into possession of these boots: but neither the Union nor the defendants have since 1920 had or claimed to, have any beneficial interest in these goods: they remained in the hands or under their control solely for safe custody. It is not necessary to go into various transactions that seem to have taken place with the boots: I do not doubt that various names were used at various times and bearer receipts given for them in order to conceal the interests of Shendrikoff in them. Now he swears he sold the boots to the present plaintiff in 1921: at all events in April, 1922, the de-

fendants (Exh. 22) recognize the plaintiff as the depositor: as they do in November, 1922, (Exh. 28 addressed to D. Shendrikoff the attorney of plaintiff) and in February, 1923, (Exh. 4). It is said this is all camouflage and that the plaintiff has no title to sue—as he is not the true owner; but such was the position when in November, 1922, these boots were seized by the *de facto* authorities in Vladivostok. They were subsequently released to an organization named Sibselskosoyus and disposed of by that organization.

THE PARTIES' RELATIONS.

Now it is necessary to ascertain what were the relations existing between the plaintiff and the defendants. It is clearly a contract of bailment: of deposit of goods for safe custody for reward, and I do not doubt that the defendants received them from the plaintiff. What is the responsibility of the defendants under such circumstances? They must exercise such skill and care with regard to the goods as a prudent man would exercise and they must allow the depositor to take possession on demand of the goods.

But they cannot allege that the depositor is not the owner, unless they do so on behalf of a third party and on his express authority: in other words, speaking generally a deposit is estopped from denying his depositor's title. The authorities for this are *Biddle v. Bond*. (6 B. & S. 225) and *Rogers v. Lambert*, (1891 1 Q.B. 318).

Once then I am satisfied, as indeed I am, that the plaintiff was the depositor, it is not open to the defendants to raise the question of his title to the goods merely because they have doubts as to the true ownership. In this view of the case it becomes unnecessary to really decide a matter which puzzled me throughout the case: viz: the alleged sale by Shendrikoff to Ibragimoff. The defendants took a burden upon themselves in denying this which it is true became clearer as time went on: but I ought to say that I do not see any reason to doubt the plaintiff's story about it. In any event this action lies at the suit of the depositor, Ibragimoff.

THE QUESTION OF CONFISCATIONS.

Now, say the defendants, we were deprived of these goods by the Government in November, 1922, and hence we cannot be responsible for them any longer. By itself, and the fact of seizure which resulted in the closing down of the defendants' branch in Russia altogether is formally admitted, that would be a good defence. But what took place after that event puts a different light upon the question of confiscation. In the first place the goods were handed to this organization known as Sibselskosoyus, which now holds a very large part of the capital of the defendant company. Then in February, 1923, (Exh. 4) the defendants are writing to plaintiff as if the goods were still

under their control, though they knew of the seizure in November, 1922. Again I have before me an account between the defendants and the Creameries Union up to 30-12-22 in which the value of these goods still appears as an asset of the defendants; and finally I have certain correspondence of May and June, 1923, showing that this was an agreed arrangement. The effect, as was admitted quite frankly by Mr. Gibson, is that the defendant company now have the value of these boots standing to their credit in their books as against a creditor of theirs, the Creameries Union: the debt due to that creditor is by that amount reduced.

I have been rather pressed with a difficulty as to the use of English law in this case: but neither party has pleaded that any other law applies; and while it is a rule that such matter must be pleaded, it seems to me that that party ought to plead it who relies on it. I think the right way to consider this case is as if the defendants had actually brought the boots into China, then it could hardly be contended that the plaintiff whose right to possession of them has been established would not recover them by action in this Court. And I so hold with regard to their value which is treated now as an asset of the company in the jurisdiction. One more matter: the claim is based both on contract and on tort; it is enough to say that I hold no tort proved; but the defendant company must account for these boots. If the parties cannot agree, the matter must be mentioned to me again.

Judgment for the plaintiff on those lines, with costs.

His Honour added that final judgment would not be entered up until the parties had come to an agreement on the figures or, failing such agreement, made further application to the Court.

YALU ROAD SHOOTING AFFAIR

Accused Committed for Trial

Following on the taking of the evidence of the injured woman in hospital, Samuel C. C. Vaughan appeared again before Mr. G. W. King on Monday afternoon charged with the attempted murder of a Chinese woman named Ah Mei, by shooting her with a revolver at a Chinese restaurant in Yalu Road.

Upon the charge being read over to accused and the usual caution given, he stated that he had no witnesses to call in that court and, on the advice of his counsel (Mr. K. E. Newman), reserved his defence.

Vaughan was then committed for trial.

HALF a dozen river pirates made a raid on one of the Hong-kew jetties on Monday night and carried off 10 rolls of cloth worth Tls. 150.

MOTORISTS IN H. M. POLICE COURT

Magistrate's Comment on the Seriousness of Excessive Speeding

Mr. T. Chapman Leach, of the Central Garage Co., was summoned before Mr. G. W. King in H. M. Police Court on Monday for failing to obey a traffic signal in Nanking Road.

The police evidence brought forward by Mr. E. T. Maitland was to the effect that, with east and west bound traffic held up at the Honan Road crossing, defendant drove straight through the cross traffic, and went by on the wrong side of the road.

Defendant's explanation was that another car came out of Honan Road and turned west, and he followed on directly, arriving at the spot just at that moment and not seeing the Sikh constable on point duty. There was no traffic then being held up. Defendant commented on the multiplicity of traffic signs, including "weird turn-tables" in Bubbling Well Road, and said that a driver did not know where to look for them.

Mr. Maitland added that he had a witness, a German, but that the man was scared to come to court, thinking that his evidence would be of no use because of his nationality.

The Magistrate—I afraid he has a very curious idea of a British court. "It seems to me," his Worship added, "that your judgment was at fault, and you will have to pay \$3.

BUBBLING WELL ROAD INCIDENT.

Defendant was also charged with driving a car at an excessive speed in Bubbling Well Road at 6.45 on November 5.

Mr. P. Gaverston gave evidence that, when walking near the Country Club on the evening in question, he saw a small car being driven at about 40 miles an hour. It appeared to be racing a big car. Witness did not notice the number of the car.

In the absence of Captain Barrett, who was the principal witness, Mr. Maitland asked for an adjournment, but defendant objected, saying that he was a busy man and that the case should be dismissed if the prosecution had not got its evidence ready.

His Worship adjourned the case until the afternoon.

CAPTAIN BARRETT'S EVIDENCE.

When the hearing was resumed, Captain Barrett gave evidence that when proceeding in a ricscha near the Italian Consulate on the evening in question he saw two cars, a big limousine followed by a small car, both going at an excessive and dangerous speed. Apparently the small car was endeavouring to overtake the big one, and its speed was so great that it did not hold the road properly. It seemed to witness such a bad

case of furious driving that he took the first opportunity of getting out of his ricscha and speaking to two foreigners about it, both of whom were of opinion that the cars were racing.

Questioned by defendant, Capt. Barrett said he was unable to get the number of the limousine, otherwise he would have reported it.

Defendant admitted driving the car, but denied excessive or dangerous speed. It was a new car, the property of Captain Springfield, and had been handed over to witness for adjustment. It would not run slow. It was doing about 25 miles an hour. Witness complained of police delay in serving the summons, saying it probably prevented him from obtaining evidence in support of his statement. In any case, the car could not have been going at the speed alleged, it being capable only of about 32 miles an hour all out. It might seem to be going faster owing to its small size and being low to the ground. Witness had had many years' experience, and had driven cars in every country in the world, in competitive contests and otherwise, and had never been convicted. He expressed the opinion that not one man in a hundred was capable of correctly judging the speed of a car.

His Worship considered that driving at excessive speed had been proved and fined defendant \$10, remarking that furious driving on Shanghai roads, none of them too wide, was always a serious offence.

A PARKING OFFENCE.

Miss Emily Moore was summoned for parking a motor car in an unauthorized position in Astor Road, "in contravention of an order made by the Commissioner of Police."

In reply to his Worship's question as to whether the order had been published, Mr. Maitland said it had not been printed in the "Municipal Gazette," but a big notice was posted up informing motorists "no cars allowed to park within 20 ft. of this notice."

Defendant, who said she thought she was right in parking the car as directed by the Astor House watchman, was fined \$3.

Further Cases in Police Court

C. P. Rakusen, 42 Whangpoo Road, was summoned before Mr. G. W. King on Tuesday for ranking his car for an extended period in Nanking Road, contrary to by-law 36, traffic regulation 48.

Mr. E. T. Maitland, Police Prosecutor, called evidence to show that defendant kept his car against the pavement in Nanking Road, 20 yards east of Honan Road, from 9.40 to 10.20 a.m.

Defendant pointed out that his chauffeur was in charge of the car that day.

His Worship—Do you suggest that an owner can take shelter behind his chauffeur?

Defendant—No, but they have

put me down as being in charge of the car, and the chauffeur had charge. I should think the proper procedure would be to charge the chauffeur in the Mixed Court.

His Worship—The police have shown that you were there, and you cannot disclaim responsibility.

Defendant—In any case, my defence is that the car was not causing an obstruction. Also, I submit that an "extended period," like speed, must depend on the state of traffic at the time. In this instance, there was very little traffic about.

His Worship—If everybody took your view the Nanking Road would be a rather crowded place. I think 40 minutes is an extended period, and you must pay a fine of \$3.

E. F. Hardman was summoned for failing to affix two lighted lamps to the front and one to the rear of a car he was driving along Bubbling Well Road on the evening of the 5th instant; also with driving at an excessive speed.

The Chinese constable on point duty at the Seymour Road crossing stated that defendant had no lights on his car, and was driving at 30 miles an hour.

Mr. R.L.S. Webb corroborated, and estimated defendant's speed, before he slowed up, at from 25 to 30 miles an hour.

Defendant explained, as to the lights, that he pressed the wrong button and instead of putting on headlights put all lights out. He denied driving at excessive speed when approaching the crossing, but suggested that 25 miles an hour was a reasonable speed for Bubbling Well Road if there was no traffic.

His Worship—Without lights?

Defendant—That was an accident. It was probably careless, but unintentional.

Fined \$5.

DISCIPLINE ABOARD SHIP

Two Seamen Fined

Two members of the crew of the *Sarpedon* appeared before Mr. G. W. King on Wednesday charged with refusing duty, J. Charleston from the 17th to the 20th and E. Beddoes on the 19th and 20th.

Mr. H. Goodacre, chief officer, gave evidence that the ship arrived a week ago. Charleston was the worse for drink on Saturday morning and made himself a general nuisance on the ship. He left at 11 a.m. without leave and did not turn up again that day. On Sunday he was ashore again without leave and again on Monday. He was a bad influence in the ship and something had to be done with him to prevent possible trouble among the others. As to Beddoes, who had also absented himself, witness thought he was led away by the other man.

In answer to the Magistrate, witness said both men behaved themselves when at sea.

Charleston was fined six days' pay and Beddoes two days' pay, and were warned that any further display of misconduct would lead to imprisonment. Discipline must be maintained.

BROADWAY TRAGI-COMEDY

Boxer's Losing Fight in Drunken Brawl: Eddie Johnson again in Court

When charged before Mr. N. E. Lurton at the U. S. Commissioner's Court, on Wednesday, with being drunk and disorderly, Eddie Johnson (24), a local boxer, gave an amusing description of a fight, which he insisted was not "according to rules," between himself and an American Corporal of Marines outside the Astor Bar on Tuesday night. Johnson, who complained of, and bore evident traces of a severe defeat at the hands of the corporal, was before the Court a month ago on a similar charge when "he signed the pledge." He was sent to prison yesterday for 10 days. Three previous convictions were proved.

Chief Inspector O'Toole said that prisoner and another came out of the Astor Bar at about 11.30 p.m. The two immediately engaged in a fight. Eventually they were separated and two Sikh constables removed Johnson to the station.

The constables, in their evidence, stated that prisoner frequently lay down on the pavement when on the way to the station. He was accordingly put in a ricscha, from which he also fell out.

When given an opportunity to cross-examine, Johnson said he was "so beat to death that he could not help falling. Every time Cpl. Douglas came out of the bar he wanted to fight somebody.

"I was drinking nothing (prisoner went on) and they would not sell me water or ginger beer."

"WOULD CUT THEIR THROATS."

Nicholas Keuseski, bar manger, said he repeatedly pushed Johnson out of the bar, where he was making a nuisance of himself, using terrible language. The corporal tried to quieten him, but he put his head in at the door again saying, "If I had a knife I would cut your throats." Douglas then pulled him out of his ricscha and the fight began.

"That Corporal wanted to fight me, so I gave him the chance," Johnson interposed. "I nearly got my head smashed in. He hit me before I got my overcoat off. It was not a ring fight, but a rough and tumble not according to rules and regulations.

Witness—You were crying, begging him to let go.

Prisoner—Or was it he who was crying? I saw you standing around. You were enjoying it.

Well, I guess Cpl. Douglas is satisfied now.

Witness—He was a pretty good man.

Prisoner—I am a pretty good man, too, when I am sober.

Giving evidence, Johnson said he was a man of many occupations. He was boxing "to get by in Shanghai." Now and again he got a match and made some money. Witness was pretty well "all in" when Cpl. Douglas tackled him, but he had had a pretty hard job. "I guess he is satisfied now, at least I hope he is."

The Commissioner—We are not interested in this prize fight.

DRUNKENNESS AT LAST DEFINED.

Proceeding, witness denied being drunk or using bad language. But there was always bad language in the bar. In the Hanbury Institute, sleepers could not get their rest for the dirty language and songs in the bar opposite.

In answer to the Inspector, witness said he could not have been drunk because he knew what he was doing. When a man was really intoxicated he never knew.

John Walsh, ship's fireman, said he saw what happened from the Hanbury Institute. Sikhs and Chinese drew their batons, hitting Johnson over the back.

Chief Insp. O'Toole denied that the police had used their batons on the prisoner, and asked witness, in cross-examination, why it was that Johnson himself had not complained of such terrible injuries.

Witness—You can tell perfectly well from his looks how he has been beaten.

Why, then, didn't you go to the police and complain about such treatment?—I was in bed, how could I? (Laughter).

FIGHT VIEWED FROM THE "HANBURY HOTEL."

"I looked out of the window of my hotel," witness proceeded, "and said to myself, there's Johnson going to gaol."

The last witness for the defence, a diminutive Welsh apprentice in a British ship, caused a sensation among the large gathering of the prisoner's supporters in the public seats by turning King's evidence under Inspector O'Toole's cross-examination. "Yes," said the youth in all innocence, "he was very drunk and first assaulted Douglas."

The lad swore he did not drink himself. He was so indignant at Johnson's suggestion that he had taken a bottle of bottle of beer that he begged the Commissioner to hear him further on this point.

"That all right, we will believe you, little man," Mr. Lurton said kindly.

In sending the accused, as stated, to prison for 10 days, the Commissioner told him he was bringing the American community into disrepute. The next time his case would be referred to the District Attorney, and his Honour warned him that he would be charged with vagrancy, for which there was a heavy penalty.

AMERICAN COURT CASES

Civil and Criminal Actions Before Judge Lobingier

The first item of business in the C. S. Court for China on Monday afternoon was the admission of Mr. Ralph A. Frost, son of Mr. R. A. Frost of Hankow, to practice in this circuit. Mr. Sterling Fessenden, who presented the candidate, referred to the fact that this was the first time a son of a lawyer practising here had been admitted, and Judge Lobingier gave the newcomer a warm welcome.

The case of Ping Kee v. the Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. came up on motion on affidavit presented with the intention of finding out where the defendant company has any property or assets within the jurisdiction of this court. Mr. Moss, appearing for the plaintiff, in examining Mr. H. A. Wiley, manager in China for the American Foreign Insurance Company, with which the defendant company was connected up to June 30, 1921, declared himself unable to go on with the case unless the books were brought into court. Mr. Davies, for the defence, asked Mr. Wiley whether there was any property belonging to the defendant company in China at the present time, and received an answer in the negative. Judge Lobingier directed counsel for the plaintiff to file specifications as to the evidence required.

The bail of Alfred P. Pattison, of Tientsin, held on two charges of alleged embezzlement and one of obtaining money under false pretences, was set at G.\$1,500 (cash) and G.\$500 personal bond, Mr. Schuhl appearing for the defendant. The case will probably be heard in Tientsin.

Patrick McCaffery, charged by the U. S. authorities with vagrancy, pleaded not guilty. He stated that he had \$105 and a good position when he left his ship, but became "mad with the drink" and finally came, penniless, to the U. S. gaol as the best place to escape from liquor. His case was continued in the hope that since he was "disgusted with the drink" some work could be found for him on a vessel in port.

The case of Kitty Ren v. the American Drug Company was in court again on the point raised by the plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Schuhl, that the bill of exceptions filed by the defendant company's counsel, Mr. Sidney Moss, was not filed within legal limits. Mr. Moss took the stand and said that a part of the transcript necessary to complete his brief was not received from the Court in time to permit earlier filing. A chit book from the U. S. Court initialled by Mr. Moss was adduced in evidence, but it did not identify the document signed for. Mr. Schuhl stated that he received his copy of the partial transcript at the time Mr. Moss signed for the unidentified document, his

entry appearing on the line below. The Judge took the matter under advisement.

The case was mentioned of the Cosmos Commercial Corporation in liquidation, judgment on which was handed down by Judge Lobingier on Wednesday last, the directions to the assignee reading as follows:

"It is accordingly ordered that the assignee proceed to distribute the funds in hand, first, to the discharge of the expenses of this proceeding and then to the payment, *pro rata* and without distinction, of all claims reported, unless by agreement of all parties hereafter certain claims may be accepted as preferred."

The assignee, Mr. H. M. Shirek hastened to pay the claims, apparently to the satisfaction of most parties concerned, until it came to the turn of Mr. H. Kliene, who refused to accept payment on the proposed basis. Major Holcomb, representing him, asked that the case be re-opened, but Judge Lobingier ruled that payment be stopped on cheques not already cashed and that opportunity be given for the creditors to meet to discuss the matter before more payments were made. Inasmuch as Mr. Shirek had arranged to leave Shanghai on the 24th of this month he was allowed to turn over to the Clerk of the Court any funds not distributed at that time.

ARMED ROBBERIES EPIDEMIC

Women Intimidated and Chinese Contractor's House Robbed: Three Men Convicted

Three men were found guilty at the Mixed Court by Messrs. Martin and Kuan last Friday morning, charged with armed robbery, and two of them were sentenced to terms of five and two years while the third will not be sentenced until a further hearing takes place on several other allegations. The robbery occurred on January 21, at the house of Zia Ping-hung, the Chinese contractor who completed the Municipal Building, the premises being located at 22 Alabaster Road. It was stated by Det.-Sgt. Robinson that the three in company with one not yet in custody approached the place after a visit to the theatre and found four or five women therein, who after being intimidated by the pistol, chopper and knives carried by the gang, were despoiled of money and jewellery to the total value of \$4,000. No alarm was raised and as a result the police were placed under a severe handicap in locating the criminals—it was less than a month ago that the leader, Zung Lau-s, was arrested in Chinkiang.

Several of the women in the house appeared at the Court last Friday and identified the chief of the band, while confessions of all concerned, but the second accused, gave the whole story. The

confessions of Zung, the leader, and Sung Tz-eu, another, implicated him, but he claimed to be innocent of the entire affair.

THE SELF-STYLED BARBER.

Mr. S. Moss, defending, asked that his client, Taung Sih-ling, be placed in the box. He said he was a barber shop proprietor at 47A Alabaster Road which place is situated at the head of the alleyway, upon which faces the despoiled house. He said that he had been on Alabaster Road shortly after the robbery and saw three men running. Later he said it was four, the hindmost being Zung Lau-s. He had no business there. To questions placed by Mr. Moss he replied that he had never been to the Wu Ling lodging house and denied signing his name to the book. He denied ever receiving any money from the gang. Sung had been an employee at his barber shop. He had gambled and when he Taung, had remonstrated with him there had been trouble, and to settle it, he had gone to the tea-shop and there met the gang for the first time. His brother too had been in difficulty and tried to extort funds from the gang. He declared he had been in the Settlement for 10 years and had never been in trouble.

Mr. Reader Harris, acting for complainant, in cross-examination—What theatre did you go to the night of the robbery?—It was the ———.

Counsel—And you saw the wife of complainant there, did you not?—I do not know.

Counsel—And the lookout in the Mohawk Road robbery was in your employ, too?—I did not know his connexions.

Counsel—Your brother is wanted for two armed robberies?—So I have been told.

Counsel—You were in Alabaster Road on the night of the robbery?—Really, I had no knowledge of the affair.

Defendant admitted that Sung read to him from a paper, saying that a thief in the Mixed Court had received a sentence of three months and said in a spirit of braggadocio, "It is better to be a robber than a mere thief."

KING'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Moss, addressing the Bench, declared that it was most difficult to defend a man who was charged by two others of a gang. Why they tried to incriminate his client was more than he could see, for it was the brother that was bad, not he. "We must either believe the statements of the first accused and the third, or acquit Taung, and their statements are most conflicting, their stories do not ring true. The element of doubt is a great factor in the case and in favour of him."

Mr. Reader Harris admitted readily that he could not see why they should mention Taung unless he were one of the gang and in the deal. He pointed out that defendant admitted being in Alabaster Road at the time of the

robbery, and that his brother is wanted on two further charges of armed robbery and that Sung, who was in his employ, was also implicated in two further, that another who had been also employed by him had within the past fortnight been sentenced by the same Court for 10 months. "I quite agree, that prisoners' confessions are somewhat contradictory, but in many salient points they do coincide. I submit that the case has been proven against the three and ask for conviction."

Sung Ts-eu, who had confessed, was sentenced to prison for five years as a principal; Taung found guilty as an accessory, was sent to gaol for two years, while Zung, Lau-s, the leader was found guilty to the charges, but was not sentenced until the other complaints shall have been heard.

OTHER DESPERADOES.

Chief Detective Inspector Cruickshank filed complaints against three armed robbers arrested late on the 15th instant. One the person of one of the pair, Tsang Dih-ling and Zee Dung Shi-tze, arrested at 32 Hupeh Road was found a latest model Mauser automatic pistol with a cartridge in the breech and eight loose cartridges. The other, Li Dau Sze-tsz, was taken in charge by the Chapei authorities and was handed over to the Settlement Police as a conspirator. In asking for a two weeks' remand he was convinced of their complicity in the recent robberies and desired more time for investigations. The remand was ordered.

Zung Ching-doo, residing at 1749 East Seward Road, reported to Wayside Station that an armed robbery had been perpetrated on his premises about 15 minutes previous (7.15 p.m. on Thursday evening). Two men, he declared, entered by the front door armed with black pistols and threatened the family into silence while they were eating dinner. They approached him with a pistol to his midribs and demanded a loan of \$500, but he told them that he was without funds, whereupon they seized hold of the daughter and violently drew from her wrists a pair of gold bangles and a ring from the finger and then left by the front door. The loot was valued at \$120. Both spoke the Shanghai dialect and according to the report of the householder fired no shots on their departure. Investigations are being made.

The second anniversary of the Shanghai Chinese Journalists Club was celebrated on Saturday afternoon in the Ningpo Association, Thibet Road, about 600 persons being present. Mr. Ku Kung-chen, of the "Eastern Times," who is secretary of the Club, presided. The programme was a lengthy one and included music, Chinese boxing, speeches and motion pictures.

REVOLTING CRUELTY TO A CHILD

Slave Girl Ordered to Cut Off Tip of Forefinger and Burnt with Flat-iron

One of the worst cases of cruelty to children ever heard at the Mixed Court came before Mr. A. J. Martin and Magistrate Kuan on Monday. Wong Shih-fah, a Post Office employee residing in Chapei, was charged with cruelty to a tiny slave girl, who, it was stated, was beaten by the man's wife until the child consented to chop off the end of her right forefinger. This she did, cutting it off at the tip. The little witness showed the Bench a horribly mutilated forefinger. She said she had been beaten and told to chop off her finger when her mistress had accused her of stealing. On another occasion, her mistress had pressed a heated flat-iron on her bare leg. A Door of Hope official told the Court that when the child was brought to that institution she was in terrible pain. The burns caused by the flat-iron were covered with a dirty piece of newspaper, and she presented a horrible picture of misery.

Mr. L. K. Kentwell (defending) said it was not the prisoner who had ill-treated the girl, but his wife, and on this ground he asked for the man's discharge.

Mr. Martin, giving the decision of the Court, said the accused would be sent for trial by the Chinese authorities. The man had bought the child, and must be held responsible for allowing his wife to ill-treat her in the shameful way proved

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT HAT?

An Opium Seller's Incriminating Headgear

An opium prosecution heard at the Mixed Court on Thursday had one salient feature: it was made clear during the proceedings that people who engage in the business of selling the drug really ought to have a good defence story in readiness against the arrival of the police. In this instance the accused, four men and a woman, were greatly at a loss, and finally the Magistrate ventured to observe that they were all telling lies.

One man, who had a document relating to the sale of opium concealed in his hat, explained that he borrowed the tile "because he had a headache," and did not know to whom the hat belonged.

Two dollars fell from this man's sleeve while he was being searched. He said they had been given to him by a lady, but it happened that the coins were marked, and were the identical dollars used by a police decoy just before the raid took place.

Another of the accused explained that although he had nothing to do with the business and did not know the proprietor, he had agreed to take charge during the latter's absence in Canton.

Yet another protested that he had just arrived from Soochow, went to look for a friend, was directed to this unfortunate shop,

and happened to be there when the police came.

One of the accused, with a previous opium conviction against him, was sent to prison for three months. The other four were fined \$100, with the alternative of two months in gaol.

THE vernacular press states that Ataman Seminoff, who left Shanghai some months ago, is still resting quietly in Nagasaki, but that Mme. Seminoff and a younger sister have been in Shanghai for medical treatment of the former.

ACCORDING to Wuchang political circles a start in demolishing Wuchang's wall is to be made on the 14th, says the "Central China Post." There has been a good deal of argument about a lucky date, some considering the 20th and others the 18th. In order to settle this a famous diviner was called in and found that Wednesday was the most propitious. When the date was fixed the next problem was at which point would the work commence and now the west has been decided on. It is estimated that the bricks will fetch the sum of \$3,000,000 and this is supposedly going to be used in improvements. A park is to be laid where the Yellow Stork Tower is at present and this will include the Pao Bing Tong and the Civil Governor's Yamen. If the three million is not sufficient the balance is to be collected from officials and merchants.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY

Japanese Factory Cashier Waylaid

Three coolies appeared at the Mixed Court on Thursday upon a charge of highway robbery in Ward Road early in the afternoon of October 30.

The case against them is that they held up Mr. Woshikawa, who was on his way from the bank with wages for factory employees, overturned his ricscha, and seized his cash bag, which contained \$1,400 in notes, \$500 in silver, Y. 89, 165 ten-cent pieces, 58 twenty-cent pieces, a total of \$2,150.

Accused were remanded until Saturday.

WE are courteously informed by Mr. S. Yada, Japanese Consul-General, that Mr. K. Kanazawa, has been appointed Consul at the local Consulate-General and will devote his entire time to judicial matters. This is a new post, which, however, is similar to one at Tsingtao, where Mr. T. Kajita has just been appointed Consul.

FURLOUGH

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NEWS FROM THE MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 22, 1923

Police Report for October.

Serious Crime.—This includes the murder on October 1 of a Chinese barber who was fatally stabbed in a teashop in the Louza District during a fight and the murder of an unidentified Chinese whose dead body was found on October 11 in a field off Kiaochow Road riddled with bullets and with a rope tied round the neck. Of two men arrested in connexion with the teashop brawl, one was found guilty of murder and ordered to be sent to the Court of the Military Governor and the other was acquitted.

Two men, under remand at the end of September charged with the attempted murder of three foreign and one Chinese member of Force on September 11, were dealt with on October 17 when one was remitted to the Military Governor for execution and the other sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The case wherein a man was charged with being concerned in the murder of a Chinese engineer in the Yangtzepoo District on August 29, was concluded on October 6 when accused was discharged.

As a result of the death on September 10 of a Chinese female who was seriously assaulted on June 25 and for which two men were undergoing imprisonment, the case was reopened and both accused charged with murder. One was sentenced to death and handed over to the Military Governor whilst the sentence of imprisonment passed upon the other for assault remained unchanged.

Robbery.—Seventeen reports of armed robbery from dwelling houses and shops and one of armed highway robbery were received during the month. Of thirty-three men arrested in connexion with these and armed robberies committed prior to October 1, eleven were sentenced to imprisonment, one was expelled the Settlement and the charge against four was dismissed, while the remaining seventeen were under remand at the end of the month. Five men apprehended and charged with being in possession of firearms and with attempted armed robbery, were also sentenced to imprisonment. One man arrested for an armed robbery committed in the French Concession was handed over to the French Police. Six men, mentioned in my report for September as being under remand charged with armed robbery, have been sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

Two reports of highway robbery in which no arms were used were recorded. Of two men ar-

rested in connexion with these cases, one was sentenced to imprisonment and the other was under remand at the end of the month. One man, under remand at the end of September on a charge of highway robbery, was dealt with during the month when he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Property Stolen.—497 reports made under this heading during the month represent a total estimated loss of \$92,260 and include 30 cases of burglary, five of house-breaking, 3 of godown-breaking and five of shop and office-breaking. Successful investigation was made in 181 cases, resulting in the recovery of property valued at \$20,712, in addition to which recoveries to the extent of \$3,666 were made in connexion with reports received prior to October 1. Successful results were also obtained in eight cases reported as occurring out of limits and in seven cases where property was reported as lost.

Trafficking in Firearms.—Two foreigners of British nationality were charged during the month for trafficking in firearms. One was sentenced to a term of imprisonment and the other discharged. Three other foreigners, two of whom were French and one Spanish, were acquitted of a charge of dealing in firearms.

Bomb Explosion.—A slight explosion caused by a bomb being placed under a seat in a Chinese cinema took place on October 14. The damage done was small and no one was injured.

Hwo Wei Lottery.—During the month seven Chinese were convicted in connexion with the promotion of Hwo Wei lotteries and sentences ranging from one month's imprisonment to a fine of \$5.00 were inflicted.

Crime beyond Settlement Limits.—Two cases of murder and twelve of robbery and piracy were reported during the month as having occurred in territory under Chinese jurisdiction in the neighbourhood of Shanghai. In four instances the inmates of houses plundered received bullet or knife wounds, whilst in three cases of piracy boats laden with goods were held for ransom.

Finger Print Aid to Criminal Investigation.—A sentence of eight years and expulsion, passed by the Mixed Court on October 25 on a Chinese convicted on forty charges of burglary and house-breaking from foreign dwelling houses in the Hongkew Dis-

trict, concluded a case probably unique in Shanghai Police records. The convicted man had been a continual source of trouble to the Police since he committed his first burglary in February 1922. From that time, while still continuing his depredations, he was fortunate enough to evade all efforts to locate him until his apprehension on October 10, 1923. The *modus operandi* he employed so successfully was to hire out a ricscha for an hour or so, usually borrowing one from a fellow coolie for a small payment, and choosing a suitable residence would force the outer venetian shutters—in many cases finding these unbolted—break a pane of glass in the window and unfasten the catch or bolts. The property stolen would be concealed in the space beneath the ricscha seat and taken at once to a house where he lodged in the Chapei District. The booty would then be sold intact to the receiver who disposed of it to small second-hand shops and hawkers' stalls. Practically none of the stolen property ever reached the pawnshops.

The identification of this troublesome individual forms a good illustration of the value of finger prints as an aid to criminal investigation. On his sixth burglary in May 1922, the Police were able to collect sufficient of his finger prints definitely to establish his identity with that of a ricscha coolie who had been through their hands on three occasions for minor offences. From that date until his apprehension various odd finger prints secured from time to time formed convincing evidence of his activities, and materially assisted the Police in proving him responsible for this series of crimes.

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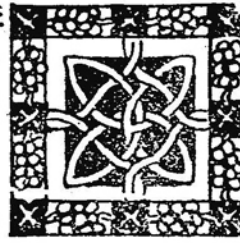
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THE BOOK PAGE



BOOK NOTES AND NEWS

Mr. Lloyd George is publishing with Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton a volume bearing the title, "Is it Peace?" which consists in the main of newspaper articles which have been appearing during the past year under his name.

"All the book-collecting world," or at all events that portion of it which is prepared to pay a guinea for a new book, will read with interest Mr. Walter T. Spencer's "Forty Years in My Bookshop" (Constable). Most books about book-collecting have been written by men who buy, and it is an advantage to see how the pursuit is regarded by a man who sells. "Booksellers," says the author of a work called "The Lounge's Common-Place Book"—its preface tells us that he was "a medical gentleman, residing at Dover, whose mind was a sound one, though tinged with peculiar notions"—"booksellers, like other men, are subject to mental as well as corporal debility." Otherwise, of course, bargains would be impossible. I have, however, been unable to find in Mr. Spencer's book any trace of these weaknesses—"Penguin" writes, in the "Observer"), and, like other autobiographies, it leaves me with the feeling that the things I should most like to read are those that the author has left out. But Mr. Spencer deals with interesting facts which will appeal to readers and collectors alike.

The Earl of Ilchester has edited the journal of his kinsmen, Henry Edward Fox, the last Lord Holland, and Thornton Butterworth will publish it. Lord Holland was brought up in the atmosphere of the famous Holland House circle and thus had exceptional opportunities of meeting the literary, political and social celebrities of his time. His diary, beginning in 1818, covers a period of twelve years and is a record of striking ability for a man who was still under age when he began to write. He was much behind the scenes everywhere and has much to tell us of George IV., Louis Philippe, Scott and Sydney Smith.

When Earl Roberts was a young officer in the old Bengal Artillery and just "Fred Roberts," he constantly wrote home to his father, mother and sister. His letters were written with the freshness of youth seeking adventure in India and, of course, without a thought of publication. But, happily, they were kept and now Lady Roberts is to publish them with the Macmillans, adding a personal

introduction. This story of "Fred Roberts" begins as long ago as 1857 and it continues until the drama of the Indian Mutiny had come to an end, and so it is a new account of a turning point in our history of India.

Selous was a "mighty hunter," though he never liked the Biblical phrase to be applied to him. We have also a mighty hunter, naturalist, and collector in Mr. Denis D. Lyell, who has already written on the habits of game in Central Africa. Now he has a more personal book coming along, under the title "Memories of an African Hunter." It describes the fascination of a lonely life in the African bush, and it describes many subjects interesting to the sportsman and the nature-lover. Mr. Lyell writes, not as a scribe, but as a man of the African open-air, and his story will be found to have that atmosphere.

AN EAST AFRICAN ROMANCE

A HAZARD IN THE BLUE. By John Oxenham. Hodder & Stoughton Ltd. London.

British East Africa is a territory that has sprung into prominence—so far as the public is concerned—quite recently, on account of the Kenya question. But beyond the fact of there being a small white and a large black population, and its reputation as virgin country abounding in wild animals, most of us probably do not know and have not thought anything about life in that important part of the Empire.

One therefore reads the adventures of Una Grant—leaving England for the first time to meet her fiancé some hundreds of miles up country, beyond Kenya—with curiosity and considerable interest. Una's impressions on her journey from England represent those of every one of us on our first voyage Eastwards. The Bay of Biscay, the Mediterranean, Port Said and the Red Sea have been described many times before, but Mr. Oxenham's style is vivid enough to make an absorbing narrative of this unsophisticated girl's feelings and adventures *en route*. By the time she reaches Mombasa, to find that her fiancé is not there to meet her, the reader feels himself completely in Una Grant's shoes and shares with her every feeling of bewilderment and novelty in this strange land. Her lengthy journey by train and bullock cart is made fascinating

by the revelation of what a wonderful country is B.E.A. and what plucky pioneers the first settlers there must have been.

Una Grant's predicament is complicated by the fact that a fellow-passenger on the steamer has fallen violently in love with her and that this man's wife, believed to be dead, is very much alive. But whatever the difficulties into which Mr. Oxenham leads his men and women, he has an enthusiasm for what is right, and instils his novels with a healthy tone which raises them to a high level amongst the productions of to-day.

A. M. B.-S.

ANOTHER JOHN BUCHAN

"MIDWINTER." By John Buchan. Hodder & Stoughton. London. 1923.

It is hardly too much to say that one waits for a new novel by Mr. John Buchan with the same eagerness with which one once awaited a new Gilbert and Sullivan. Perhaps that is rather a big comparison, for the authors of "Patience" and "The Yeomen" were and remain unique. But upon Mr. John Buchan the spirits of the ancients have truly descended. Without decrying the merits of other modern novelists, it must be admitted that most of them are extremely depressing, of unrelieved materialism and a tendency to call a spade a rubicund shovel that grates on the ear. Mr. John Buchan is not only one who believes that chivalry, honour, unselfishness and high ideals do exist, but actually that they may find place in a novel. Possessed also of a most fertile imagination and love of adventure, a fine eye for seeing men and women and a vivid pen for the description of them, he carries the reader along in the same exhilaration that the pages of Scott and Dumas inspire. And Mr. Buchan is still growing. "The Thirty-nine Steps" and "Green Mantle" marked him out as a writer of promise. In "Huntingtower," though the story appeared too extravagant for some readers, the character of MacCunn, the retired grocer turned knight errant, showed a distinct development of his creative power. With "Midwinter" Mr. Buchan is fairly entering into his kingdom. It deals with events between Preston Pans and Culloden and the Young Pretender's dazzling but ill fated invasion of England. This is the background of the adventures of Alastair Maclean, an agent sent to the "honest party" in the west of England and Wales; of his unmasking of two traitors; of his

love for the wife of one of them (who indeed is rather a tool of the other than innately vicious); and of how he resolves the struggle in himself between love and duty. In all this he is greatly assisted by no less a personage than Dr., then Mr., Samuel Johnson and if the book were worth reading for nothing else, it would be memorable for its rare study of the great lexicographer. The friendship between him and Alastair is one of the most exquisitely portrayed stories of David and Jonathan than one can recall. Mid-winter himself is somewhat a shadowy person. The leader of a band of "naked men," he renders timely help to Alastair at crucial moments. And yet he appears but rarely; the mystery surrounding him is never explained; we rather feel than see him. He is indeed the embodiment of the Old England who really, far more than "the butcher Cumberland," was the cause of Charles Edward's downfall. And this Old England, her woods and moors and streams, her sunshine and rain, her fogs and frost, her grand mansions and her incomparable peasantry, Mr. Buchan has described with a vividness that would be notable in an Englishman and in a Scot is miraculous. Herein more than anything is the charm and distinction of this rare and beautiful book. There are passages which make one want to take a ticket Home by the first steamer. The different characters are finely drawn, the least of them as life-like as the most prominent and the whole story is told with an economy of material and a sense of richness and maturity that leave very pleasant recollections. G.M.O.

KIND HEARTS AND CORONETS

"A PERFECT LITTLE FOOL." By Maud Mallet. Messrs. Mills & Boon.

Complete ignorance must be acknowledged of the previous works of this writer, but if they are on the same standard as "A Perfect Little Fool" then a better acquaintance will only be a matter of opportunity, for her latest work is one, in the words of the fox-trot, to "drive the weary blues away." It is, in three stages, the tale of a wealthy young lady who, after capturing a titled degenerate as her future partner in the joys and sorrows of this life, finds—fortunately before the marriage ceremony—that there are other things better than Coronets, and these happy things we are told about in Stage Two, *The Journey*. Stage One, of course, is the motive for *The Journey*; and, again, Stage Three is *The Return*. For a few delightful chapters in Stage Two, the perfect little fool has several most joyous adventures when she renounces her millions, sets forth to fight the world on twenty pounds, to find that she herself becomes a victim of life, the conqueror. In the meantime

we luckily are not treated to the story of the victim of her titled fiancé who is installed as the millionairess, but that is all happily fixed up in the end. *The Motive* and *The Return* we cannot be quite so enthusiastic about, but *The Journey* chapters are very pleasant. J.W.F.

A LONDON STUDY

"UNDER-LONDON." By Stephen Graham. Macmillan & Co., Ltd. London.

A new book, by Stephen Graham, called "Under-London," is of a type very uncommon in this day of the psycho-analytical novel. It is with a feeling of satisfaction that one reads a story of boys' lives in a suburban district and finds that the charm of it lies in its simplicity and faithfulness of portrayal. Mr. Graham in his closing words offers an explanation for his chronicle, saying that he has thought it worth while "because Dolly has begotten Dolly and Dennis has begotten Dennis, and Under-London is begetting Under-London all the while. And if Under-London knows little of itself the upper world knows less."

Because the chronicle gives those of us who have tired a little of modern books such satisfaction, so we feel just a little—though ever so little—disappointment that it is not richer still in incident and character study. G.D.

A TALK WITH WILDE

"ECHO DE PARIS." By Lawrence Housman. Cape. 7s. 6d.

Mr. Housman describes his dialogue as a "study from life." It is a memory of a conversation with Oscar Wilde, partly a report, and partly an invention. By it Mr. Housman wishes to convey to us a picture of human dignity triumphing over failure. In so far as his book is an essay in charity, he wins the reader's sympathy. But, in an epilogue, he seems to go so far as to deny human responsibility. He dwells on "pathological trouble" and on problems of conduct that should be "studied from the medical rather than from the criminal standpoint."

This is, indeed, to put out the lights of hope. Hitherto, human beings who have done evil have at least had the consolation of believing in the possibility of their redemption. The thief, the drunkard, the profligate—Christianity has in one instance after another brought hope into their lives and made new creatures of them. Mr. Housman seems to share with many moderns a disbelief in the power of the human soul to achieve salvation. Or is it only one vice that is due to "pathological trouble." Could Mr. Bottomley not have kept honest on account of some pathological doom? Is the drunken motorist a predestined

inebriate incapable of being other than he is? Possibly, all vices have their pathological aspect, but the great teachers have never left us in doubt that the choice between good and evil is a very real and a very terrible privilege of the human soul. If it were not so, why should anyone take the trouble to denounce Pharisees? They, too, in a measure are probably suffering from pathological trouble.

At the same time, Mr. Housman's over-emphasis of pathology may do good as an exaggerated way of putting the case for more humane and intelligent treatment of prisoners. Their treatment, he declares, should be "health-giving in character and purpose." I doubt, however, if he realizes sufficiently that, if society segregates men like Wilde it is largely for the sake of those who are little more than children. The problem of society is to save the innocent and at the same time to help the vicious to save themselves.

THE NEW PARENT

"THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY AND THE PARENT." By H. Crichton Miller. M.A., M.D. Jarrolds. 6s.

If Mr. Bultitude had only read Dr. Crichton Miller, he would have recognized that his unhappy son was suffering from a Father Complex or something equally dreadful, and he would have taken him to Harley-street—though possibly a course of Dr. George Robey at The Hippodrome would have been more efficacious. Mr. Bultitude himself would then have escaped the Grimstone Complex, but we should have missed "*Vice Versa*," so perhaps all is for the best in this the worst of all possible worlds Dr. Miller certainly has the gift of writing very clearly and very pleasantly about a difficult subject. He tries to make the mysteries of the developing mind and body plain to the puzzled parent who is wondering anxiously what has come over Harold or Elaine, and if he does no more than encourage us to be patient and watchful he will have done well. In dozen chapters, each with its useful summary, he deals with such topics as the failures of parenthood, the development of the boy and the girl, the unconscious motive, the symbolism of dreams, the herd instinct, religious education, and sex instruction. We like his story of the little girl, who, having heard the Commandments rehearsed in church, naturally asked what adultery was, being told that it was something she couldn't understand, she indignantly asked, "What is the use of the clergyman telling us not to do it if he don't know what it is?" The story is worth thinking about. Even psychoanalysts might learn something from it.



THE WOMAN'S PAGE



FLEETING FASHIONS

Graflex Lens Needed to Snap the Rapidly Passing Show

By Elizabeth Pepys.

Styles are just about as stable as the mercury in a Shanghai thermometer. Shifting sands of the sea are firm compared to this fickle and variable quality. We go to sleep serene in the possession of enough clothes to see the season through with a decent regard for the dictates of fashion; we awake to find that most of them ought to be given honorable retirement and the rest should be extensively revised.

It would be an interesting thing, had we attics enough, to keep the as good as new but hopelessly archaic frocks and note how long it takes a style to come back into favour again. Followers of the Higher Mathematics might well work out a sliding scale of Permutations of the Petticoat, Sequences of the Sequin, and the Square Root of Ruffles.

NEVER AGAIN.

The disconcerting thing is that nothing is ever quite the same again. Sleeves are large with a difference. Skirts are flounced; but such up-to-date flounces! And who could recognize the bustle of years ago in the gigantic bow or draped skirt of yesterday. Even basques are not what they used to be!

One writes—We do it ourselves—that the modish tunic flares in front. And before the click of the typewriter dies away there enters a chic Parisian with a tunic flaring all the way round. It is all very upsetting. We correct the sentence as soon as she leaves, only to have to rewrite it altogether after a slim, string-beanlike tunic has shown the proper pencil picture.

CONTUMELIOUS CLOTHES.

It is even worse with hats. We write: "The cloche is the hat of the season," and, that off our minds, sit down to compose an epic. Enter then a hat which sets our arbitrary dictates at naught. Careful study reveals the fact that it is really the conventional mushroom shape but so startlingly trimmed as to make it seem quite another fungus. Some trimmings of the moment are so extraordinary that they look as if they were the sport of circumstance and yet you cannot but suspect that the hand of some especially deft divinity shaped their ends.

The harassed fashion editor could indeed exclaim with truth as well as emotion: "O linger on, thou art so fair! Linger at least

until a day or so after these style pronouncements appear." But no, the only thing which could hope to be up-to-date in the world of fashion would be a cinema film, speeded up.

OUR LATEST.

But keeping in mind the transitory nature of life in general and millinery in particular, let us consider the latest cable despatches on the subject of hats. We hasten to remark that according to recent advises from Reboux, toques are draped so close to the head as to resemble skull-caps. Others simulate truncated columns. Bows and "ears" of felt or velvet are a fashionable device, and one ecclesiastical hat claps jet ornaments over the wearer's ears and twists velvet into a handle-shaped loop at the back. Honest it does.

There are big hats in existence despite the omnipresent cloche and a big black felt capeline with crown of cherry satin against which two black velvet ears were placed, made a picturesque for an audacious face. Then there are graceful shapes in the manner of "La Grande Mademoiselle" with a fringe of uncurled ostrich dripping from the brim to the wearer's shoulder.

PERILS OF COUEISM

Showing How Tragic Too Much of a Good Thing May Be

By Elizabeth Pepys.

She had tried fasting and it was unpleasant. She had endeavoured to count the calories and decided she was no mathematician. She had exercised violently only to increase her appetite. She had tried every patent reducer heralded by the persuasive advertiser. She had steamed for hours in Turkish cabinets and emptied tons of anti-fat salts into her hot tubs. She eschewed even her hard bed and lived laborious nights of jazz. She took every pill or potion purporting to have a slendering effect. She rolled, she was massaged. And still she was fat. The harsh unvarnished truth remains.

She was fat.

In desperation, if so plump a person may be said to be desperate she turned to Coué for help and assistance. The simplicity of the method was a point in its favour after the money expended upon cures which didn't cure. A book, a bit of knotted string, a few minutes at bed-time. After a week of murmuring "Every day

in every way I am growing thinner and thinner," she noted a gratifying shrinkage. She increased the number of knots in the string and the strength of her assertions. Her friends commented upon the change. Her zeal increased. She passed from fat to plump, from plump to normal, from normal to thin, from thin to stylish, from stylish to ultra-modish.

Right here her parents began to interfere, but the infatuated girl persisted despite the warnings of physicians and the entreaties of friends. She wasted visibly but still continued to mutter to herself, "Every day in every way I am growing thinner and thinner." Obligated to take to her bed at last, her lips still moved in the old familiar manner. Finally there was no sound. She had vanished into the thinnest of air.

HOME HUMOURS

Too Much

Said a handsome young matron named Spratt:

"There's nothing annoys me like that,

I plan and design

This new dress of mine

And you've got one just like it, you cat!"

—"LIFE"

A SHANGHAI SENTIMENT.

Wife: "Going out to-night?"

Husband: No, I thought I'd stay in."

Wife: "So did I. Let's both go out."

TO A PUBLICIST.

On every theme, Dear Dr. Crane,
We can foretell your attitude.
Your readers in the evening tram
Owe you a debt of platitude

—LONDON "OPINION"

MAH JONG.

I sing of thee, Mah Jong,
Kin of the late Ping Pong
Native of Far Hong Kong, Mah Jong.

Characters may go wrong,
Dragons may feel the prong,
East winds may blow too strong,
Still flowers may bloom, Mah Jong,

Circles to me belong.
And I will sing ding dong, Mah Jong

Ping, and I strike the gong,
Go, and I sing my song,
Ah, luck is gone, Mah Jong
Now, I have hit the prong
Take it away, Mah Jong.

H. K. ROWE.

HELPFUL HINTS

TO MEND GLOVES.

I am often astonished at the number of women, often accomplished needlewomen, who do not know the "best way" to mend gloves. They pull the torn edges together, or try to darn the hole—the result is usually a bigger split! The hole should be button-hold neatly all round, and then drawn together by making a close network of stitches, all passing through the loops of the button-holding.

SHOULDER STRAPS

Frilly elastic has been suggested instead of ribbon for shoulder straps. I think a better "tip" to keep straps from slipping is to have a very narrow loop inside one's blouse or frock. The loop is sewn on to the dress inside on each shoulder. One end only is sewn down, the loop is slipped under the shoulder straps and fastened again to the dress with a pressclip, thus holding the straps firmly in place.

HONEY CAKES.

Take eight ounces flour, one ounce chopped candied peel, three ounces butter, one tablespoonful of ground caraway seed, one teacupful of honey, one egg, a dessertspoonful of baking powder, and a little milk if necessary. The flour should be sifted, rub the butter into it, add the honey, candied peel (finely chopped), the caraway seed, the egg well beaten, and the baking powder. Beat all very thoroughly and add a little milk if it seems too dry. Form into small cakes about an inch thick on a floured board. Bake in a hot oven for about 20 minutes. Some prefer to omit the caraway seeds.

COLD MEAT.

Cold meat of any kind can be made into an attractive dish if a little trouble is taken. For instance, cut the meat into neat slices, place them in the middle of an oval entrée dish. Hard boil two eggs, separate the whites from the yolks, chop them separately and mix a little vinegar with the yolk. Arrange these in neat little piles round the meat, with a little pile of chopped lettuce between each pile of egg. Slices of cucumber or tomato can be used instead of lettuce, and a dull dish of cold meat made quite attractive with very little trouble.

BEANS FOR WINTER USE.

Any kind of runner or French beans which are too old to be eaten green should be shelled out and dried in the sun. They will be found to be much softer than the haricot beans bought at the grocer's. They are usually dried in kilns, which makes them hard and tough. The white runner beans are excellent dried, also the small red Dutch beans, but the green haricots are, perhaps, best of all for winter use, as they keep their colour when dried.

FOR TOURISTS AND OTHERS.

Hot and tired feet can be very much relieved by bathing them, drying carefully, and dusting them with a powder composed of equal parts of oxide of zinc and starch. This can be made up by any chemist, and is also very soothing for sunburn or prickly heat.

STYLE TIPS

"CHEMISE" COAT.

"Are dress fastenings coming back?" That was a question women were asking at the display of a leading dressmaker. Many had buttons either down the back, the front, or one side, and though



COATS ARE ELABORATE IN MATERIAL AND TRIMMING.

some of these did not actually "undo," they seemed to suggest the return of the dress fastening. One frock of rust-coloured kasha had the appearance of being undone at the back, a piece of the same coloured georgette being inserted down the middle of the back, between a row of button on one side and buttonholes on the other. But if dresses are to have fastenings, coats are to do without them. The newest "chemise" coat has to be slipped on over the head. It is tight fitting, with a marked flare below the hips.

DRAPERIES.

New draperies showing a winged sleeve at one side are used on a black marocain draped model, and there are new brocades in gold and bright colours, notably cyclamens and blues, which are artfully draped to produce a

quite straight line. Hooped hips on picture frocks are for the young only, and give more ease in dancing, though in most modern dances the tight skirt will not be so great a hindrance as it might have been some years back. Bright colours will be worn by young girls, but not black, unless it shows some vivid embroidery. There is a young girl's picture frock in black that is made with a plain Venetian bodice of black charmeuse with a rose and green hydrangea in tinsel ribbon embroidered on one shoulder, and the same device, larger and more ornate, on the black lace overdress, which is wired out on each hip. A rather untidy but pretty border of crimson roses is arranged at the foot of a black "chemise" frock for an older wearer, and the roses again appear on the shoulder; but eccentricities are only for those with an extensive wardrobe.

MONTMARTRE FROCKS.

There are some agreeable little velvet frocks for house wear with a "Montmartre" touch to them in the shape of boyish-looking white or coloured lingerie Pan collars. These are made in velvet or good velveteen with jumper tops, and are spoiled when a belt is added. The use of *ciré* braid to imitate Persian lamb is seen on little marocain coatees embroidered closely all over and worn with a marocain frock. These are good for the autumn with a fox tie or one of the neckties of one or two sable or marmot skins that America has popularized.

TEA HOUR

A moment now! Across the tiny table

You watch me with no danger
in your eyes;
Yet I, securely chained but quite unstable,
Feel in my pulse the throb of victories.

And hands must touch across the snow-white cover,
And silver dishes mirror back the years;
And through the chatter lover calls to lover,
And with the falling twilight falling tears.

What though our fingers dabble in the minute
And my unquiet eyes shame quietness,
Your slender voice will reach me like a spinet
From some far room, and halt this sudden stress.

Somewhere behind your dark eyes' warning magic,
The vague potential years are caught and stilled;
And so, with laughter comically tragic,
We wreck the prison that we tried to build.

Herbert S. Gorman.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL

Governor of Bengal Replies To Critics: The "Lesser of Two Evils"

The detention without trial of a number of suspects under Regulation 30, 1818 (which permits detention without trial) is being widely criticized in the Indian press. These persons were arrested last month and were generally known to be pronounced Nationalists. It would appear that the suspicion is entertained that they are members of a revolutionary society.

The Government has issued a *communiqué* explaining its position. After pointing out that two judges will investigate all the cases it refers to the grave risk, if the detained persons are not kept in safe custody, to the lives of officials and the public, and also the danger to immature youths.

In this connexion, says the communication, the Governor holds incontestable proof that boys have recently been misled in this way. The Governor in Council has therefore decided that the detention of a limited number of persons is the lesser of the two evils. It appeals to the public to regard the question in that light, trusting to his assurance that the regulation is being used only against persons who cannot be dealt with by the ordinary process of law, about whom there is definite information of their participation in a revolutionary conspiracy, and whose detention the safety of the State at present requires.

DEATH KNEEL OF W. R.

Sir Ian Hamilton and the League of Nations

General Sir Ian Hamilton, speaking recently at the unveiling of the Grangemouth War Memorial, said there was now everywhere in our country an unprecedented reaction against the processes of war, even where it was least expected to find it—among the whole of the ex-Service men. That being so, it was up to us now or never to take stock of our experiences and to formulate some mighty resolve.

There was one way of immortalising the memories of those who died for us by making the League of Nations truly representative of Europe. If that were done, we might succeed in

"anticipating the resurrection by creating a Judgment Seat on earth, where small as well as great would get justice at the cost of lawyers' fees instead of soldiers' blood."

Recent events, however, had shown that it would need a lot of courage if we did the right thing by this American foundling and allow it to grow up and save the world from war. We ourselves might have to render an account of our stewardship. Were we ready for that?

Apart from the courage and sense of justice of the British people, their strength lay mainly in the wonderful chain of sea fortresses created by the wisdom of their ancestors. British possession of several of these might be challenged by a full-blown League. Were they ready to abide by that League's verdict and hand them over to it? If they would be in a position, with a free conscience, to offer a lead to all the smaller nations in helping them to get that justice and fair play which, once it were universally practiced, would sound the death-knell of war.

A FRIEND IN NEED

Austria's Thanks for English Help

At the banquet which the members of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, who visited Vienna, gave in honour of the Federal President, Dr. Hainisch, and of the Austrian Housing Congress, Dr. Hainisch expressed his optimism as to the recovery of Austria.

"We should not have got on, however," he declared, "but for the assistance from abroad. And, above all, I must think in this connexion of that great many-sided help, led entirely by humanitarian considerations, which the English people have rendered us. For years, members of the English committee worked their hardest here in the most self-sacrificing way to assist our sick and poor, old aged, and youth; and often I felt overwhelmed at the sight of their unselfish work. I specially refer to the work on behalf of the tuberculous, with Mr. Dugan at its head, which has saved the lives of many Austrian children.

"Further, I must not leave unmentioned the financial help England rendered us by granting the first big credit, which enabled us to establish our National Bank; nor must I forget the activity of England, concerning the loan of the League. We have not only had help from England, but have also learned from her social

THE ICY NORTH

Canadian Scientist's Hardship in Search for Earth's Magnetic Pole

The Pas, Manitoba, Oct. 17.

Bringing back data of scientific observations of variation of the earth's magnetism and movement of the north magnetic pole, Mr. R. G. Madill, assistant magnetician of Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, Mr. C. G. Nagy of Winnipeg and Mr. Phillip Rose of the Pas, to-day returned from a 4,000-mile trip through Canada's farthest north wilderness with a tale of harrowing hardship and of a summer-long struggle with starvation.

In the course of the journey which led the party over 4,000 miles of wilderness, mostly by canoe, over a period of two summers, the scientists made a complete study of the magnetic pole which lies almost due north of here.

On many occasions, according to Mr. Madill, the party faced starvation and were forced to chew old moccasins, discarded sacks and dried suckers. He said they had crossed land which had been trodden by white men last when Samuel Pearn journeyed from Fort Prince of Wales to the mouth of the Copper Mine River in 1771.

The survey, Mr. Madill said, was part of a world-wide research into the laws governing the earth's magnetic forces, made necessary by the constant movement of the north magnetic pole. The party, he said, brought back important observations on movement of the magnetic pole, on changes in the dip and horizontal intensity of the earth's magnetism and on the variations of the compass.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The National Geographic Society is arranging an expedition into Kweichow to study the non-Chinese tribes there.—Reuter.

politics, as from her politics in general, the greatest advantage of which is her continuous readiness for compromise at the proper moment. I lift my glass to the welfare of the English people, to whom we owe so much gratitude, and from whom we have received so much instruction."

The Secretary of the Council, Mr. Aldridge, said the England looked forward to Austria's future as one of happiness and prosperity.

THE LATE CHARLES DE LESSEPS

The Tragedy of Panama

M. Charles de Lesseps, the son of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, of Suez Canal fame, and the victim of his father's ambitious scheme for a canal through the Isthmus of Panama, has died in Paris at the age of 82, reports the "Times" Paris correspondent on October 3. His end was sudden. Notwithstanding his advanced years, he retained in full measure his mental faculties and his physical strength. On Monday he attended a meeting of the board of the Suez Canal Company in Paris, and delivered an eloquent speech. A few hours later he died of heart failure.

His was a life in which the extremes of success and unmerited failure met, and it gives a noble example of self-abnegation and of dignified resignation to a cruel fate. Having shared in the triumph of his father, the "Grand Français," at the opening of the Suez Canal, he preserved the paternal honour by accepting with resignation the responsibility for the failure of the Panama Company in 1892.

The Panama Canal Company was founded in 1881, with a share capital of 300 million francs, and the power to raise additional capital as necessity arose. This power was exercised to the full. In seven years 1,094,716,051 frs. (nearly £44,000,000) had been sunk in the enterprise. In June, 1888, Count Ferdinand endeavoured to raise a new loan of 720 millions (then £28,800,000), but at the end of the year the company found it impossible to face its obligations, and appealed to the Chamber of Deputies for a moratorium for three months. This was refused. A fresh appeal for subscriptions failed to attract a public unconvinced by the Count's honest belief that the enterprise was on the very eve of success.

He was now converted to the view that a level canal was a mistake, but he urged that it could be easily converted into a canal of eight reaches between locks. Handicapped by ruinous financial operations, heavy and wasteful expenditure, onerous treaties, ill-organized work, and large orders of material, unusable and unused, the company went into liquidation.

M. Charles de Lesseps, then chairman of the company, accepted full responsibility for its failure. In 1892 he was arraigned before the Paris Courts with other members of the board of directors on a charge of fraud and bribery. In February, 1893, he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, but was released in September of the same year. He accepted the verdict of the Courts without murmur or complaint, and after his release retired into private life.

The principal accusation against him was that he had deceived the

subscribers by prophesying for the Panama Canal a possible traffic of seven million tons. Time has justified his opinion. The traffic of the canal to-day is thrice seven million tons. Moreover, now that the passions which were aroused by the failure of the company and the widespread distress which it caused have subsided, his fellow-countrymen are content to attribute the charges of political bribery directed against the company to the inspiration of political blackmailers and the world of low finance.

NO DEAD ELEPHANTS

Mystery of Their Burial Place

"Although I have lived and hunted in and ranged widely through the great Terai jungle that stretches for hundreds of miles along the foot of the Himalayas—once for 12 days on end from dawn to dusk I pursued one particular mankilling "rogue" elephant through its green labyrinths—I have never seen a wild elephant that had died a natural death."

So writes Lt.-Col. Gordon Casely, F.R.G.S., to the "Daily Mail." "Nor," he continues, "although I have asked jungle tribesmen, hunters white and brown, planters and forest officers who have passed half their lives in the Terai, have I found anyone more fortunate."

"The great authority on their race, the late Mr. G. P. Sanderson, declared in his book 'Thirteen Years' Among the Wild Beasts of India' that neither he nor any jungle-dweller or professional hunter whom he had known had ever found the remains of a dead elephant, and he adds, 'One would think that some carcasses at least would be found, whereas they never are; and, though it is certain that the animals do die, I know of no reasonable explanation what becomes of them.'"

"So in all countries where wild elephants are found legends have grown up of hidden death-places lost in the heart of vast forests or in untrodden mountains to which the animals retreat when instinct tells them that their end draws near."

RIGHT TO NATIONALITY

Should a Married Woman be Allowed to Choose?

The effect of marriage on nationality was discussed at a conference of the International Law Association held at Lincoln's Inn and attended by delegates from all parts of the world. Lord Phillimore presided.

Dr. E. J. Schuster, K. C., referred to the Bill submitted to the British Parliament by Sir John Butcher in 1922, providing that a British woman should not lose her original nationality by

reason of her marriage with an alien, and that an alien woman should not acquire British nationality by her marriage.

Neither the legal nor the sentimental objections to a change appeared to have any solid foundation, he said. The objection that it would be likely to endanger the unity of the family could be met by the obvious reply that the unity of the family did not depend on legal technicalities.

He did not think it right that any adult person should automatically have to submit to a change of nationality.

M. Albert le Grand, a French delegate, said it was desirable that a woman always should be able to choose her nationality, and Frenchwomen had secured the passing of a Bill by the Senate giving them that choice.

The question eventually was referred to the Nationality Committee of the association.

FASTIDIOUS INDIANS

Change of Name Desired by Clan of Bankers

The Nattukottai Chetties, that well-known clan of South Indian bankers and traders, who do such an immense trade with Burma and the Far East, have decided, in a meeting held at Rangoon, that they shall in future be addressed as "Chettians" instead of "Chetties," says the "Madras Mail."

We sincerely hope that those who have dealings with them will respect their susceptibilities and will adopt the cognomen by which they desire to be addressed. When we have to print the names of some of these gentlemen we confess we sometimes express a pious hope that they would devise some means of indicating their identity with fewer initials. There was one at the meeting in question who rejoiced in no less than seven initials.

However, the Nattukottai Chettian is not alone in this respect. There is, we know, an English family in Dorsetshire, by the name of Tollemache the members of which seem unable to go through life with less than fifteen to twenty names. A member of the family was a subaltern in the Dorsetshire Regiment, when it was stationed in Madras; his names occupied about five lines in the Indian Army List. He was, however, a younger son and was not as liberally supplied as some of the other members of the family. If the boys of this family were at a public school, as no doubt they were, it would be interesting to know the names by which they went among their school-fellows. We once knew a boy with four names and a double-barrelled surname who in school rejoiced in the name of "Stinker," not because he was odoriferous, but because of the "swankiness" of his names.

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Per str. Hsin Peking, November 16.
 From Ningpo. Mr. Keagh, Dr. J. Huntly, Two Sisters of Charity.
 Per str. Woosung, November 16.
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 Per str. Szechuen, November 16.
 From Hongkong and Swatow. Mr. and Mrs. Hoggard, Messrs. W. Tassie, R. Murdock and W. S. Oruikshank.
 Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, November 17.
 From Ningpo. Father Frast.
 Per str. Kutwo, November 17.
 From River Ports. Mr. C. Johnston, Mr. J. P. Calder.
 Per str. Ngankin, November 17.
 From River Ports. Three Naval Ratings.
 Per str. Hsinchi, November 17.
 From Foochow. Mr. E. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Simson and child, Mrs. Gilbabon.
 Per str. Hsin Ningshao, November 18.
 From Ningpo. Mr. H. B. Duff, Mr. W. Cliffoe.
 Per str. Tingsang, November 18.
 From Antung and Tsingtao. Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. Hurlye.
 Per str. Kianghsin, November 18.
 From River Ports. Mr. R. A. Flangan, Mr. C. Flaack, Mr. A. S. Mavesk-splehs.
 Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, November 18.
 From Vancouver, etc. Miss S. Addis, Mrs. Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Beath, Dr. V. Begold, Miss M. Cockingham, Mr. E. W. Carter, Mr. J. Douglas, Mr. I. C. J. Deschamps, Mrs. E. M. Deschamps, Mr. D. G. Donald, Mr. J. A. Emmick, Mr. R. J. Matzene, Mr. R. T. Fearon, Mr. F. A. Herbold, Miss M. Hodge, Mrs. E. Henchendorff, Sir R. Jones, Mr. Cutmore, Rev. and Mrs. A. King, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lofting, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lee, Master G. Lee, Master R. P. Lee, Miss V. Lee, Master T. Lee, Miss P. Leveson, Mrs. R. H. Macleod, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Mathews, Mrs. A. P. May, Master W. Prior, Miss A. Robinson, Miss H. D. Robertson, Miss E. Smawley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr, Miss A. N. Trueman, Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, Mrs. J. E. Baird, Mrs. C. B. Mitchell, Mr. W. A. Higinbotham, Mr. E. I. Nulton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Nielstrom, Mr. R. N. Macleod, Mr. and J. W. Polly, Master Polly, Mr. H. M. Richards, Mr. T. M. Rudall, Mr. R. Ruegg, Mr. W. Turner, Mr. T.

Wright, Mrs. R. X. De Grau, Mr. B. G. Tennent, Mr. A. Tipple, Mr. S. O'Hara, Mr. and Mrs. R. Toovey, Mr. T. L. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Buhmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Chapman, Miss D. A. Chapman, Mr. D. C. L. Dreyer, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Estes, Rev. A. Fischer, Rev. R. Robillard, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Glittenberg, Mrs. A. Hogg, Miss G. Hogg, Rev. and Mrs. C. B. Hannah, Dr. S. Hayte, Dr. A. Kapelle, Miss B. Kern, Mrs. L. Lorent, Miss R. Lorent, Miss J. C. Morris, Mr. F. Parker, Miss N. A. Pritchard, Mr. F. W. Rawsthorne, Rev. H. F. Ridley, Rev. and Mrs. B. Pirie, Mrs. W. Schmidt, Mr. G. T. Slade, Miss E. White, Miss G. Wilder, Miss L. Newberry, Mr. F. Parry, Mr. L. B. Greenblath, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. M. P. Guterris, Miss D. O. Guterris, Master A. V. Guterris, Mr. and Mrs. G. Harasaki, Master Harasaki, Mr. A. P. Krukoff, Miss L. MacReynolds, Mr. I. Morito, Mr. A. M. Slack, Mr. S. Umehara, Mr. S. Iwamoto, Mr. Y. Yamamoto.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Canada, November 19.
 From Hongkong. Mrs. J. H. Backhouse, Mr. A. Blomer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brockstedt, Mr. C. Claxton, Mr. J. C. Cooke, Mr. G. Couturon, Mr. J. Fukuyama, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Gibson, Mr. A. Hampe, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Johnson, Mr. R. C. K. Johnson, Major J. J. Kirkpatrick, Mr. C. E. Koehler, Dr. J. Loevy, Mr. J. G. McKay, Mrs. C. C. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. and Miss Philpotts, Mr. G. Brachmann, Mr. H. Hone, Mr. Mrs. A. and Miss A. Cameron, Mr. Mrs. P. and Master P. Frank, Mr. B. K. Law, Mr. C. A. Nelson, Miss G. I. Stanley.

Per str. Shengking, November 20.
 From Tientsin. Mrs. Gregg.

Per str. Kiangshun, November 20.
 From River Ports. Mr. Robertson, Mr. Green, Mr. T. Burgmann.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, November 20.
 From Ningpo. Mr. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Caultes, Miss Caultes, Mr. R. Milligan.

Per str. Changsha, November 20.
 From River Ports. Mr. F. J. Wakefield, Mr. and Mrs. Frantz and two children, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Shutte, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Long and child.

Per str. Fausang, November 20.
 From Tientsin. Mrs. Van Haisendonck and child. From Chefoo. Master Wilson, Master C. Macdonald, Miss F. Thomas, Master A. Thomas. From Weihaiwei. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Stewart and three children. Mrs. E. Stevenson.

Per str. Sinkiang, November 20.
 From Hongkong. Miss J. Hyatt.

Per M. V. Glenapp, November 21.
 From London. Mrs. H. B. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Andrews, Master D. Andrews.

Per str. Luenho, November 21.
 From River Ports. Mr. Copplestone.

Per str. Poyang, November 21.
 From River Ports. Mrs. Little, Mrs. Chard, Mrs. Harberd.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, November 21.
 From Ningpo. Mr. M. de Gonyon, Mr. M. Pebegrin, Mr. J. T. Proctor, Mr. F. C. Wilcox, Mrs. L. B. Ableth, Mrs. B. Coffin, Mrs. V. B. Appleton.

Per M.M.S. Porthos, November 21.
 From Kobe. Mr. A. Bazin, Mrs. B. L. Winn, Mr. and Mrs. P. U. Dentici and child, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Dentici, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dentici and child. From Yokohama. Mr. de Torsiac, Mr. Delgado, le Commandant Teta, Mrs. Claudel, Mrs. Labansat.

Per str. Liangchow, November 22.
 From Tsingtao. Miss Roach, Mr. Lee.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, November 22.
 From Ningpo. Mr. T. H. Bochenrt, Mr. C. G. Chao, Miss D. T. Zimmerman, Dr. H. Thomas, Mr. C. L. Bramley.

Per str. Shuntien, November 22.
 From Chefoo. Miss A. Stevens, Masters L. and D. Darlington, Miss I. Darlington, Master P. Holt, Master K. Nelson, Misses W. and H. Crane, Miss Nicolls, Misses A. and B. Broadfoot, Master E. Squire, Master Bramley.

Per str. Kungwo, November 22.
 From River Ports. Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. W. Hutchinson, Mr. W. J. Merse, Mrs. B. Watson, Mr. F. E. Bechstin, Mrs. A. L. Lortsen and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Esdale, Mr. J. B. Wood, Mr. J. H. Taylor, Mr. G. Butland, Mr. W. R. Bacon and child, Mrs. G. L. Hagman, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Platt.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Tungting, November 16.—
 For River Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Hoggard.

Per str. Hsin Peking, November 16.
 —For Ningpo.—Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Coulter, Miss Coulter, Mr. T. H. Cobb.

Per str. Shantung, November 16.—
 For Hongkong.—Mrs. Longworth. For Amoy.—Messrs. V. N. Pechatkin, F. H. Kales, Mrs. C. E. Sy.

Per str. Liangchow, November 17.—
 For Tsingtao.—Mr. and Mrs. Zukerman, Miss Wengurt.

Per str. Tungchow, November 17.—
 For Chefoo.—Messrs. C. M. Hayes, H. H. Donald, Two Franciscan Sisters. For Tientsin.—Miss Easton.

Per str. Kaiping, November 17.—
 For Chinwangtao.—Mr. Haulotte, Miss Raikairch, Mrs. and Miss Barkus.

Per str. Woosung, November 17.—
 For River Ports.—Mr. Linge, Mr. B. W. Scales, Mr. Rice, Mr. C. W. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Galloway and child, Mr. Williams, Mr. Simmons, Miss MacGillivray, Mr. and Mrs. MacGillivray.

Per str. Szechuen, November 18.—
 For Hongkong.—Sir Skinner and Lady Turner, Miss Turner, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Williams, Mrs. Flynn and two children.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Canada, November 19.—For Vancouver, etc.—
 Mr. B. D. F. Beith, Mr. A. G. Campbell-Orde, His Excl. A. del Carrill, Mrs. L. del Carrill, Miss M. L. del Carrill, Mrs. G. C. Denham, Miss W. Fullerton, Lt. and Mrs. H. H. Hancox, Mr. L. Henkel, Mr. E. F. Hazen, Mr. W. D. Hawks, Capt. J. E. Inch, Mr. S. Ladenheim, Mr. N. H. Lacey, Mr. J. H. Pattison, Mr. and Mrs. H. Richardson, Miss Richardson, Mr. C. Stewart, Miss M. Stewart, Mrs. W. E. Sweet, Miss L. Smith, Mr. D. B. Sparks, Mr. E. Toeg, Mr. G. L. Wilson, Mr. C. H. M. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Gibson, Master W. W. Gibson, Mrs. M. Harper, Mr. A. P. Hubbard, Miss A. H. Kerr, Rev. W. L. L. Knipe, Miss A. Loukina, Miss J. W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Twamley, Miss M. Twamley, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Van Arsdale, Miss L. Vlasova, Miss A. Vlasova.

Per str. Tatung, November 19.—For River Ports.—Mr. R. A. Frost, Mr. R. R. West.

Per str. Luchow, November 20.—For Hongkong.—Mr. W. Wakefield.

Per str. Fengtien, November 20.—
 For Chefoo.—Father Robillard, Father Francois, Dr. E. M. Poteat, Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Eckford and child. For Chefoo and Tientsin—60 Pupils and two Teachers.

Per A.O.L.S. President Madison, November 21.—For Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dollar, Mr. M. F. O. Cadlip, Mr. J. R. Conrad, Mr. W. D. Craven, Mr. J. P. King, Mrs. W. D. Craven, Mr. W. W. Campbell. For Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Dunlop. For Seattle.—Mr. H. V. Stokley, Mrs. E. Philbey, Mr. H. A. Smith, Mrs. H. K. Dimelow, Miss Patriem.

BIRTHS

CORNABY.—On November 20, 1923, at Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium, Shanghai, to Ruth and Basil Cornaby, of Hongkong, a daughter.

FISHER.—On November 11, 1923, at the International Hospital, Hankow, to Lieutenant R. Fisher, R.N. (ret.), and Mrs. Fisher, a son.

GOLDENBERG.—On November 20, 1923, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldenberg, a son.

GROUT.—On November 22, 1923, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Grout, a son.

MALCOM.—On November 22, 1923, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Malcom, a daughter.

SAWYER.—On November 18, 1923, at Dr. Fearn's Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Captain and Mrs. A. W. Sawyer, a daughter.

WALLACE.—On November 16, 1923, at Dr. Fearn's Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. James Hill Wallace, a son, Hugh Leslie.

WILKIE.—On November 16, 1923, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Cyril A. J. Wilkie, a son. Hongkong, Sydney and Dundee papers please copy.

MARRIAGES

BELL-VALE.—On November 17, 1923, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before Mr. Sidney Barton, C.M.G., Consul General, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral by the Very Rev. Dean Symons, Ralph Alan, son of Mrs. W. Bell, of Bedford, to Frances Annie, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. J. Vale, of Shanghai.

BLOOD-LAVERS.—On November 15, 1923, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. Dean Symons, Lieut. Morice Blood, R.N., son of Dr. and Mrs. Blood, of Birkenhead, to Doris, only child of Mrs. P. F. Lavers and of the late Percy Francis Lavers, of Shanghai.

MOORE-HEALING.—On October 16, 1923, at All Souls', Langham Place, London, by the Rev. H. B. Walton, M.A., Captain Alexander William Uvedale Moore (the Manchester Regt.), only son of Colonel Alec. Moore, C.M.G., late Indian Army, to Doris May, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Healing, of Japan.

RAYDEN-WHITE.—On November 17, 1923, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before Mr. Sidney Barton, C.M.G., Consul-General, and afterwards at St. Joseph's Church by the Rev. Father Macdonald, S.J., Charles Winter, son of Mr. Frederick Rayden, of Shanghai, to Irene Louise, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Augustus White, of Shanghai.

RICHARDS-OST.—On November 10, 1923, at H.B.M. Consulate, Harbin, before Mr. Herbert Phillips, O.B.E., H.B.M. Consul, Arthur Parry Richards to Caroline Ost.

DEATHS

BURGOYNE.—On November 16, 1923, at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, Constance, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. L. Burgoyne, of Antung, aged 17 months.

CHALFANT.—On November 15, 1923, at Tsingtao, China, Mrs. W. P. Chalfant. After cremation, interment took place at Tsingchowfu, beside the grave of her husband, Rev. W. P. Chalfant, D.D.

COSTA.—On Monday, November 19, 1923, at Shanghai, Joao Costa.

DUNCAN.—On November 19, 1923, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Alister Duncan (late Chinese Maritime Customs), aged 68 years.

JESUS.—On November 18, 1923, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, Felisbino Antonio de Jesus, Kobe, aged 59 years. Kobe and Macao papers please copy.

LOPES.—On November 20, 1923, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Emilia Augusta Lopes, aged 48 years. Hongkong and Macao papers please copy.

MONK.—On November 22, 1923, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, Major Albert Victor Monk, M.C., (late Tank Corps and of the Glen Line Eastern Agencies), aged 37 years.

ROBERTS.—On November 14, 1923, at Hot Springs, Chinwangtao, Captain William Roberts.

STANG.—On November 22, 1923, Rudolf Emil Stang, aged 55 years, of the Zylstra Trading Company.

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SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer		Wind		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather conditions
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction 9 a.m.	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Nov. 16	30.30	61.2	E	2	57.0	55.9	59.9	53.0	O. D. R.
" 17	30.12	61.0	W	3	55.2	54.1	61.7	53.0	O.
" 18	30.13	61.5	E N E	1	60.3	57.6	71.8	52.2	B. C.
" 19	30.15	62.4	W	2	62.2	57.4	71.8	54.8	C.
" 20	30.36	59.7	N W	1	44.4	37.8	56.7	33.1	B.
" 21	30.24	59.2	S S W	1	54.3	50.5	66.2	36.5	B.
" 22	30.10	59.8	W S W	1	55.6	52.3	61.2	52.0	O.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder.
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922
Nov. 16	56.0	55.0	60.0	64.0	0.60	0.04
" 17	54.0	51.0	62.8	64.0	0.30	Nil.
" 18	55.0	47.6	65.8	63.6	Trace.	Nil.
" 19	47.0	46.6	65.4	66.6	0.11	Nil.
" 20	37.2	41.6	55.2	55.4	Nil.	Nil.
" 21	42.0	43.0	64.2	62.1	Nil.	Nil.
" 22	55.6	47.0	60.6	67.4	Nil.	Nil.

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